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## SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS

p. 1 Specification amendments to application 09/826,117

In line 1 please add the underlined text

In lines 1,2 please delete the strikethrough text and add the underlined text in order to change the title of the invention

In line 9 please add the underlined text

In line 12 please add the underlined text

In line 14 please delete the strikethrough text

In lines 26-33 please delete the strikethrough text

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APPLICATION NO. 09/826,117

TITLE OF INVENTION: Hybrid ~~Complex~~ Walsh encoder and decoder  
Codes for CDMA

5 INVENTORS: Urbain Alfred von der Embse

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10

### I. Field of the Invention

#### **~~TECHNICAL FIELD~~**

15 The present invention relates to CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) cellular telephone and wireless data communications with data rates up to multiple T1 (1.544 Mbps) and higher (>100 Mbps), and to optical CDMA with data rates in the Gbps and higher ranges. Applications are mobile, point-to-point  
20 and satellite communication networks. More specifically the present invention relates to novel ~~complex and h~~Hybrid complex Walsh codes developed to replace current real Walsh orthogonal CDMA channelization codes.

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#### **~~CONTENTS~~**

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In lines 3-22 please delete the strikethrough text and add the underlined text

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## II. Description of the Related Art

### **BACKGROUND ART**

~~Current CDMA art is represented art is represented by the~~  
5 recent work on multiple access for broadband wireless  
~~communications which includes communications, the G3 (third~~  
~~generation CDMA) proposed standard candidates, the current IS-95~~  
~~CDMA standard, the early Qualcomm patents, and the real Walsh~~  
~~technology. These are documented in references 1,2,3,4,5,6.~~  
10 Reference 1 is an issue of the IEEE communications magazine  
~~devoted to multiple access communications for broadband wireless~~  
~~networks, reference 2 is an issue on IEEE personal communications~~  
~~devoted to the third generation (3G) mobile systems in~~  
~~Europe~~ "Multiple Access for Broadband Networks", IEEE  
15 ~~Communications magazine July 2000 Vol. 38 No. 7, "Third~~  
~~Generation Mobile Systems in Europe", IEEE Personal~~  
~~Communications April 1998 Vol. 5 No. 2 reference 3 is the ,IS-~~  
~~95/IS-95A, standard primarily developed by Qualcomm, references 4~~  
~~and 5 are Qualcomm patents addressing the use of real Walsh~~  
20 ~~orthogonal CDMA codes, and reference 6 is the widely used~~  
~~reference on real Walsh technology., the IS-95/IS-95A, the 3G~~  
~~CDMA2000 and W-CDMA, and the listed patents.~~

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In lines 2-4 please delete the strikethrough text

In lines 11 please add the underlined text

In lines 16-27 please delete the complete strikethrough paragraph

Current art using real Walsh orthogonal CDMA channelization codes ~~is represented by the scenario described in the following with the aid of equations (1) and FIG 1,2,3,4.~~ This scenario considers CDMA communications spread over a common frequency band for each of the communication channels. These CDMA communications channels for each of the users are defined by assigning a unique Walsh orthogonal spreading codes to each user. The Walsh code for each user spreads the user data symbols over the common frequency band. These Walsh encoded user signals are summed and re-spread over the same frequency band by one or more PN (pseudo-noise) codes, to generate the CDMA communications signal which is modulated and transmitted. The communications link consists of a transmitter, propagation path, and receiver, as well as interfaces and control.

~~It is assumed that the communication link is in the communications mode with all of the users communicating at the same symbol rate and the synchronization is sufficiently accurate and robust to support this communications mode. In addition, the possible power differences between the users is assumed to be incorporated in the data symbol amplitudes prior to the CDMA encoding in the CDMA transmitter, and the power is uniformly spread over the wideband by proper selection of the CDMA pulse waveform. It is self evident to anyone skilled in the CDMA communications art that these communications mode assumptions are both reasonable and representative of the current CDMA art and do not limit the applicability of this invention.~~

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In line 1 please delete the strikethrough text and add the underlined text

In line 3 please delete the strikethrough text and add the underlined text

In lines 12-14 please add the underlined text

In lines 15,16 please delete the strikethrough text



Transmitter Equation (1) describes ~~equations (1) describe a~~  
representative real Walsh CDMA encoding for the transmitter in  
~~FIG. 1.~~ FIG. 1A, 1B, 1C. It is assumed that there are N Walsh  
code vectors  $W(u)$  each of length N chips 1. The code vector is  
5 presented by a  $1 \times N$  N-chip row vector  $W(u) = [W(u,1), \dots, W(u,N)]$   
where  $W(u,n)$  is chip n of code u. The code vectors are the row  
vectors of the Walsh matrix W. Walsh code chip n of code vector  
u has the possible values  $W(u,n) = \pm 1$ . Each user is assigned a  
unique Walsh code which allows the code vectors to be designated  
10 by the user symbols  $u=0,1,\dots,N-1$  for N Walsh codes. User data  
symbols 2 are the set of complex symbols  $\{Z(u), u=0,1,\dots,N-1\}$   
and the set of equivalent real symbols  $(R(u_R), I(u_I), u_R, u_I$   
 $=0,1,\dots,N-1\}$  since  $Z=R+jI$  for all u, where  $j=\sqrt{-1}$  and  $u_R, u_I$  refer  
to different users assigned to the same real Walsh code vector u.  
15 ~~where Z is a complex symbol and R, I are real symbols assigned to~~  
~~the real, imaginary communications axis.~~ Examples of complex  
user symbols are QPSK and OQPSK encoded data corresponding to 4-  
phase and offset 4-phase symbol coding. Examples of real user  
symbols are PSK and DPSK encoded data corresponding to 2-phase  
20 and differential 2-phase symbol coding. Although not considered  
in this example, it is possible to use combinations of both  
complex and real data symbols.

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In line 18 please delete the strikethrough text and add the underlined text

In lines 20,21 please delete the strikethrough text and add the underlined text

In line 28 please add the underlined text

### 1 Walsh codes

5           W       = Walsh NxN orthogonal code matrix consisting of  
                   N rows of N chip code vectors  
                   = [ W(u) ] matrix of row vectors W(u)  
                   = [ W(u,n) ] matrix of elements W(u,n)  
       W(u)     = Walsh code vector u for u=0,1,...,N-1  
 10            = [ W(u,0), W(u,1), ..., W(u,N-1) ]  
                   = 1xN row vector of chips W(u,0),...,W(u,N-1)  
       W(u,n) = Walsh code u chip n  
                   = +/-1 possible values

### 15       2 Data symbols

          Z(u) = Complex data symbol for user u  
           R(u<sub>R</sub>) = Real data symbol for user u<sub>R</sub> assigned to the  
                   Real (inphase) axis ~~axis of the CDMA signal~~  
           I(u<sub>I</sub>) = Real data symbol for user u<sub>I</sub> assigned to the  
 20           Imaginary (quadrature) axis ~~axis of the CDMA~~  
           ~~signal~~

### 3 Walsh encoded data

Complex data symbols

25           Z(u,n) = Z(u) sgn{ W(u,n) }  
                   = User u chip n Walsh encoded complex data

Real components of complex data symbols

          R(u<sub>R</sub>,n) = R(u<sub>R</sub>) sgn{ W(u<sub>R</sub>,n) }  
 30            = User u<sub>R</sub> chip n Walsh encoded  
                   real data  
           I(u<sub>I</sub>,n) = R(u<sub>R</sub>) sgn{ W(u<sub>R</sub>,n) }  
                   = User u<sub>I</sub> chip n Walsh encoded  
                   real data

35       where   sgn{ (o) } = Algebraic sign of "(o)"

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In lines 1,2 please add the underlined text

In lines 4-8 please delete the strikethrough text and please add the underlined symbols and text

In line 17 please add the underlined text

In line 20,22 please add the underlined symbols and text

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$u_R$  and  $u_I$  are encoded with the same real Walsh code  
 vector  $u$

---

4 PN scrambling by long and short PN (pseudo-noise) codes

5  $P_2(n)$  = Chip  $n$  of PN long code

$P_R(n)$  = Chip  $n$  of ~~PN codes~~ short codes for real axis

$P_I(n)$  = Chip  $n$  of ~~PN codes~~ for imaginary

~~Axis~~ short codes for imaginary axis

10 Complex data symbols:

$Z(n)$  = PN scrambled real Walsh encoded data chips  
 after summing over the users

$$= \sum_u Z(u, n) P_2(n) [P_R(n) + j P_I(n)]$$

$$= \sum_u Z(u, n) \text{sign}\{P_2(n)\} [\text{sign}\{P_R(n)\} + j \text{sign}\{P_I(n)\}]$$

15 = Real Walsh CDMA encoded complex data chips

Components of complex data symbols:

$Z(n)$  =

20  $[\sum_{u_R} R(u_R, n) + j \sum_{u_I} I(u_I, n)] \text{sign}\{P_2(n)\} [\text{sign}\{P_R(n)\} + j \text{sign}\{P_I(n)\}]$

= Real Walsh CDMA encoded real chips  
along inphase and quadrature axes

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In lines 2-3 please add the underlined word and delete the  
strikethrough text

In lines 10-13 please add the underlined text

In lines 20-29 please delete the strikethrough text

User data is encoded by the Walsh CDMA codes 3. Each of the user symbols  $Z(u), R(u_R), I(u_I)$  is assigned a unique real Walsh code.  ~~$W(u), W(u_R), W(u_I)$~~ . Walsh encoding of each user data symbol generates an N-chip sequence with each chip in the sequence consisting of the user data symbol with the sign of the corresponding Walsh code chip, which means each chip = [Data symbol] x [Sign of Walsh chip].

The Walsh encoded data symbols are summed and encoded with PN long and short spreading codes 4. These PN long codes are real and the short codes are complex consisting of independent codes along the inphase and quadrature axes, so that the individual PN codes are 2-phase with each chip equal to +/-1 which means PN encoding consists of sign changes with each sign change corresponding to the sign of the PN chip. Encoding with PN means each chip of the summed Walsh encoded data symbols has a sign change when the corresponding PN chip is -1, and remains unchanged for +1 values. This operation is described by a multiplication of each chip of the summed Walsh encoded data symbols with the sign of the PN chip. ~~Purpose of the PN encoding for complex data symbols is to provide scrambling of the summed Walsh encoded data symbols as well as isolation between groups of users. Purpose of the separate PN encoding for the real and imaginary axes is to provide approximate orthogonality between the real and imaginary axes, since the same Walsh orthogonal codes are being used for these axes. Another PN encoding can be used as illustrated in these equations for the combined real and imaginary CDMA signals to provide scrambling and isolation between groups of users.~~

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In lines 1,2 please add the underlined text

In lines 14,15 please delete the strikethrough text and add the underlined text



Receiver ~~equations~~ Equation (2) describes a representative real Walsh CDMA decoding for the receiver in FIG. 3A, 3B. The receiver front end **5** provides estimates  $\{\hat{Z}(n) = \hat{R}(n) + j \hat{I}(n)\}$  of the transmitted real Walsh CDMA encoded chips  $\{Z(n) = R(n) + jI(n)\}$  for the complex and real data symbols. Orthogonality property **6** is expressed as a matrix product of the real Walsh code chips or equivalently as a matrix product of the Walsh code chip numerical signs. The 2-phase PN codes **7** have the useful decoding property that the square of each code chip is unity which is equivalent to observing that the square of each code chip numerical sign is unity. Decoding algorithms **8** perform the inverse of the signal processing for the encoding in equations (1) to recover estimates  $\{\hat{Z}(u)\}$  or  $\{\hat{R}(u_R), \hat{I}(u_I)\}$  of the transmitter user symbols  $\{Z(u)\}$  or  $\{R(u_R), I(u_I)\}$  ~~for the respective~~  
~~complex or real data symbols.~~ with  $Z(u) = R(u_R) + jI(u_I)$ .

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In lines 13,14 please add the underlined equations with text

In lines 18,19 please add the underlined equations with text

In lines 22,23 please add the underlined equations with text

- 5 Receiver front end provides estimates  $\{\hat{Z}(n) = \hat{R}(n) + j\hat{I}(n)\}$   
 of the encoded transmitter chip symbols  $\{Z(n) = R(n) + jI(n)\}$   
 5 for the complex and real data symbols

- 6 Orthogonality property of real Walsh NxN matrix W

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_n W(\hat{u}, n) W(n, u) &= \sum_n \text{sign}\{W(\hat{u}, n)\} \text{sign}\{W(n, u)\} \\ &= N \delta(\hat{u}, u)\end{aligned}$$

10 where  $\delta(\hat{u}, u)$  = Delta function of  $\hat{u}$  and u

$$= 1 \quad \text{for } \hat{u} = u$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{otherwise}$$

$$\underline{W'} = [W(n, u)]$$

$$= \text{transpose of } W$$

15

- 7 PN decoding property

for real PN long code

$$\underline{P_2(n) P_2(n)} = \underline{\text{sgn}\{P_2(n)\} \text{sgn}\{P_2(n)\}}$$

20

$$= 1$$

for complex PN short code

$$\underline{[P_R(n) + j P_I(n)] [P_R(n) - j P_I(n)]} = 2$$

25

- 8 Decoding algorithm

Complex data symbols

30

$$\hat{Z}(u) =$$

$$N^{-1} \sum_n \hat{Z}(n) [\text{sign}\{P_2(n)\} [\text{sign}\{P_R(n)\} - j \text{sign}\{P_I(n)\}] \text{sign}\{W(n, u)\}]$$

= Receiver estimate of the transmitted complex

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In line 4 please add the underlined text

In line 19 please delete the strikethrough text and add the underlined word

In line 21 please delete the strikethrough text and add the underlined word

In line 25 please add the underlined text

In line 32 please add the underlined text

data symbol  $Z(u)$

Real components of complex data symbols

$$\begin{aligned}
 5 \quad \hat{R}(u_R) &= \\
 &\text{Real} \left[ N^{-1} \sum_n \hat{Z}(n) [\text{sgn}\{P_R(n)\} - j \text{sgn}\{P_I(n)\}] \text{sgn}\{P_2(n)\} \text{sgn}\{W(n, u_R)\} \right] \\
 &= \text{Receiver estimate of the transmitted complex} \\
 &\quad \text{data symbol } R(u_R) \\
 \hat{I}(u_I) &= \\
 10 \quad \text{Imag} \left[ N^{-1} \sum_n \hat{Z}(n) [\text{sgn}\{P_R(n)\} - j \text{sgn}\{P_I(n)\}] \text{sgn}\{P_2(n)\} \text{sgn}\{W(n, u_I)\} \right] \\
 &= \text{Receiver estimate of the transmitted complex} \\
 &\quad \text{data symbol } I(u_I)
 \end{aligned}$$

15        FIG. **1A** CDMA transmitter block diagram is representative of a current CDMA transmitter which includes an implementation of the current real Walsh CDMA channelization encoding in equations **(1)**. This block diagram becomes a representative implementation of the CDMA transmitter which implements the ~~new-Hybrid complex~~ Walsh CDMA encoding when the current real Walsh CDMA encoding **13** is replaced by the ~~new-Hybrid complex~~ Walsh CDMA encoding of this invention. Signal processing starts with the stream of user input data words **9**. Frame processor **10** accepts these data words and performs the encoding and frame formatting, convolutional or turbo encoded, and repeated and punctured, and passes the outputs to the symbol encoder **11** which encodes the frame symbols into amplitude and phase coded symbols **12** which could be complex  $\{Z(u)\}$  or real  $\{R(u_R), I(u_I)\}$  depending on the application. These symbols **12** are the inputs to the current real Walsh CDMA encoding in equations **(1)**. Inputs  $\{Z(u)\}$ ,  $\{R(u_R), I(u_I)\}$  **12** are real Walsh encoded, summed over the users, and scrambled by the real long PN code and by the complex short PN

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In lines 13-34 please add the underlined text

code in the current real Walsh CDMA encoder **13** to generate the complex output chips  $\{Z(n)\}$  **14**. This encoding **13** is a representative implementation of equations (1). These output chips  $Z(n)$  are waveform modulated **15** to generate the analog complex signal  $z(t)$  which is single sideband upconverted, amplified, and transmitted (Tx) by the analog front end of the transmitter **15** as the real waveform  $v(t)$  **16** at the carrier frequency  $f_0$  whose amplitude is the real part of the complex envelope of the baseband waveform  $z(t)$  multiplied by the carrier frequency and the phase angle  $\phi$  accounts for the phase change from the baseband signal to the transmitted signal.

FIG. 1B is a representative wireless cellular communication network application of the generalized CDMA trasmitter in FIG. 1A. FIG. 1B is a schematic layout of part of a CDMA network which depicts cells **101,102,103,104** that partition this portion of the area coverage of the network, depicts one of the users **105** located within a cell with forward and reverse communications links **106** with the cell-site base station **107**, depicts the base station communication links **108** with the MSC/WSC **109**, and depicts the MSC/WSC communication links with another base station **117**, with another MSC/WSC **116**, and with external elements **110,111,112,113,114,115**. One or more base stations are assigned to each cell or multiple cells or sectors of cells depending on the application. One of the base stations **109** in the network serves as the MSC (mobile switching center) or WSC (wireless switching center) which is the network system controller and switching and routing center that controls all of user timing, synchronization, and traffic in the network and with all external interfaces including other MSC's. External interfaces could include satellite **110**, PSTN (public switched telephone network) **111**, LAN (local area network) **112**, PAN (personal area network) **113**, UWB (ultra-wideband network) **114**, and optical networks **115**. As illustrated in the figure, base station **107** is the nominal

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In lines 1-15 please add the underlined text

In lines 17-35 please add the underlined text



cell-site station for cells  $i-2$ ,  $i-1$ ,  $i$ ,  $i+1$  identified as **101,102,102,104**, which means it is intended to service these cells with overlapping coverage from other base stations. The cell topology and coverage depicted in the figure are intended to be illustrative and the actual cells could be overlapping and of differing shapes. Cells can be sub-divided into sectors. Not shown are possible subdivision of the cells into sectors and/or combining the cells into sectors. Each user in a cell or sector communicates with a base station which should be the one with the strongest signal and with available capacity. When mobile users cross over to other cells and/or are near the cell boundary a soft handover scheme is employed for CDMA in which a new cell-site base station is assigned to the user while the old cell-site base station continues to service the user for as long as required by the signal strength.

Fig. **1C** depicts a representative embodiment of the CDMA transmitter signal processing in **13,15** of FIG. **1A** for the forward and reverse CDMA links **106** in FIG. **1B** between the base station and the users for CDMA2000 and W-CDMA that implements the CDMA coding for synchronization, real Walsh channelization, and scrambling of the data for transmission. Depicted are the principal signal processing from **13,15** in FIG. **1A** that is relevant to this invention disclosure. CDMA2000 and W-CDMA use real Walsh codes **120** for channelization of the data expressed in layered format which progresses from the highest data rate for the shortest codes to the lowest data rate for the longest codes in a format referred to as OVSF (orthogonal fixed spreading factor) codes. This OVSF implementation of real Walsh codes **120** supports a variable data rate with variable length real Walsh codes over a fixed transmission channel. Long codes **also 22** are PN code sequences intended to provide separation of the cells and sectors and to provide protection against multipath. Long PN codes **122** for IST-95/IST-95A use code segments from a 42 bit maximal-length shift register code with code length  $(2^{42}-1)$ .

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In lines 1-14 please add the underlined text

In lines 16-35 please add the underlined text

The separation between code segments is sufficient to make them statistically independent. These codes can be converted to complex codes by using the code for the real axis and a delayed version of the code for the quadrature axis. Different code segments are assigned to different cells or sectors to provide statistical independence between the communications links in different cells or sectors. Short PN codes **124,125** are used for scrambling and synchronization of CDMA code chips from the real Walsh encoding of the data symbols after they are multiplied by a long code. These codes include real and complex valued segments of maximal-length shift register sequences and segments of complex Gold codes which range in length from 256 to 38,400 chips and also are used for user separation and sector separation within a cell.

FIG. **1C** data inputs **112** in FIG. **1A** to the transmitter CDMA signal processing are the inphase data symbols  $R(u_R)$  **118** and quadrature data symbols  $I(u_I)$  **119** of the complex data symbols  $Z(u) = R(u_R) + j I(u_I)$  from the block interleaving processing in the transmitter in **12** in FIG. **1A**. As described previously in Equation **(1)** in greater detail, a real Walsh code **120** ranging in length from  $N=4$  to  $N=512$  chips spreads and channelizes the data by encoding **121** the inphase and quadrature data symbols with rate  $R=N$  codes corresponding to the channel assignments of the data chips. A long PN code **122** encodes the inphase and quadrature real Walsh encoded chips **123** with a 0,1 binary code which is generated from segments of a maximal-length 42 bit shift register code for IS-95/IS-95A and an equivalent PN code for CDMA2000 and W-CDMA. Encoding is a (+/-) sign change to the chip symbols corresponding to the 0,1 code value. Long code characteristics have the PN property with quasi-orthogonal auto-correlations and cross-correlations. The long PN code **122** can be easily converted to a complex code using different code phases and families or code segments for the inphase and quadrature axes and which means in **4**  $P_2(n)$  becomes complex in Equation **(1)** whereupon the encoding **123**

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In lines 1-30 please add the underlined text

In lines 32-34 please add the underlined text

is replaced by a complex multiply operation similar to the short  
 code complex multiply **126** and in **4** in Equation **(1)**. This long PN  
 code covering of the real Walsh encoded chips is followed by a  
 short complex PN code covering in **124,125,126**. Short PN codes  
 5 include complex Gold code segments and complex valued  
 segments from maximal-length shift register codes, as well as  
 Kasami sequences, Kerdock codes, and Golay sequences. As  
 described in **4** in Equation **(1)** the complex PN short code is an  
 inphase short code **124** and a quadrature short code **125** which are  
 10 statistically independent and quasi-orthogonal. This complex PN  
 short code encodes the inphase and quadrature chips with a  
 complex multiply operation **126** as described in **4** in Equation **(1)**.  
 Outputs are inphase and quadrature components of the complex  
 chips which have been rate  $R=1$  phase coded with both the long and  
 15 short PN codes. Low pass filtering (LPF), summation ( $\Sigma$ ) over the  
 Walsh channels for each chip symbol, modulation of the chip  
 symbols to generate a digital waveform, and digital-to-analog  
 (D/A) conversion operations **127** are performed on these encoded  
 inphase and quadrature chip symbols to generate the analog  
 20 inphase  $x(t)$  signal **128** and the quadrature  $y(t)$  signal **129** which  
 are the components of the complex signal  $z(t)=x(t)+jy(t)$  where  
 $j=\sqrt{-1}$ . This complex signal  $z(t)$  is single-sideband up-converted  
 to an IF frequency and then up-converted by the RF frequency  
 front end to the RF signal  $v(t)$  **133** which is defined in **16** in  
 25 FIG. **1A**. Single sideband up-conversion of the baseband signal  
 is performed by multiplication of the inphase signal  $x(t)$  with  
 the cosine of the carrier frequency  $f_0$  **130** and the quadrature  
 signal  $y(t)$  by the sine of the carrier frequency **131** which is a  
 90 degree phase shifted version of the carrier frequency, and  
 30 summing **132** to generate the real signal  $v(t)$  **133**.

FIG. **1C** depicts an embodiment of the current CDMA  
 transmitter art and with current art signal processing changes  
 this figure is representative of other current art CDMA

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In lines 25-26 please add the underlined text

In lines 32 please add the underlined text

transmitter embodiments for this invention disclosure. Other  
embodiments of the CDMA transmitter include changes in the  
ordering of the signal processing, single channel versus multi-  
channel real Walsh encoding, summation or combining of the Walsh  
5 channels by summation over like chip symbols, analog versus  
digital signal representation, baseband versus IF frequency CDMA  
processing, the order and placement in the signal processing  
thread of the  $\Sigma$ , LPF, and D/A signal processing operations, and  
the up-conversion processing. The order of the rate  $R=1$  PN  
10 multiplies in FIG. 1C can be changed since the covering  
operations implemented by the multiplies are linear in phase,  
which means the short PN code complex multiply 124,125,126 in  
FIG. 1C can occur prior to the long PN code multiply 122,123 and  
moreover the long PN code can be complex with the real multiply  
15 123 replaced by the equivalent complex multiply 126.

It should be obvious to anyone skilled in the  
communications art that this example implementation in FIG.  
1A,1B,1C clearly defines the fundamental CDMA signal processing  
20 relevant to this invention disclosure and it is obvious that  
this example is representative of the other possible signal  
processing approaches.

FIG. 2 real Walsh CDMA encoding is a representative  
25 implementation of the real Walsh CDMA encoding 13 in FIG. 1A and  
120,121 in FIG. 1C and in equations (1). Inputs are the user  
data symbols which could be complex  $\{Z(u)\}$  or real  $\{R(u_R)\}$  +  
 $\pm\{I(u_I)\}$  17. For complex and real data symbols the encoding  
of each user by the corresponding Walsh code is described in 18  
30 by the implementation of transferring the sign of each Walsh code  
chip to the user data symbol followed by a 1-to-N expander  $1 \uparrow N$   
(which is rate  $R=N$  encoding) of each data symbol into an N chip  
sequence using the sign transfer of the Walsh chips.

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In lines 9 please add the underlined mathematical symbol

In lines 21 please add the underlined mathematical symbol

In lines 35 please delete the strikethrough text and add the underlined word



For complex data symbols  $\{Z(u)\}$  the sign-expander operation  
**18** generates the N-chip sequence  $Z(u,n) = Z(u)\text{sgn}\{W(u,n)\} =$   
 $Z(u)W(u,n)$  for  $n=0,1,\dots,N-1$  for each user  $u=0,1,\dots,N-1$ . This  
Walsh encoding serves to spread each user data symbol into an  
5 orthogonally encoded chip sequence which is spread over the CDMA  
communications frequency band. The Walsh encoded chip sequences  
for each of the user data symbols are summed over the users **19**  
followed by PN encoding with the scrambling sequences  
 $P_2(n)[P_R(n)+jP_I(n)]$  **21**. PN encoding is implemented by  
10 transferring the sign of each PN chip to the summed chip of the  
Walsh encoded data symbols. Output is the stream of complex CDMA  
encoded chips  $\{Z(n)\}$  **22**. The switch **20** selects the  
appropriate signal processing path for the complex and real data  
symbols.

15 For real data symbols  $\{R(u_R)+jI(u_I)\}$  the real and imaginary  
communications axis data symbols are separately Walsh encoded  
**18**, summed **19**, and then PN encoded **19** to provide orthogonality  
between the channels along the real and imaginary communications  
20 axes. Output is complex combined **19** and PN encoded with the  
scrambling sequence  $P_2(n)[P_R(n)+jP_I(n)]$  **21**. Output is the  
stream of complex CDMA encoded chips  $\{Z(n)\}$  **22**.

It should be obvious to anyone skilled in the  
25 communications art that this example implementation in FIG. 2  
clearly defines the fundamental CDMA signal processing relevant  
to this invention disclosure and it is obvious that this example  
is representative of the other possible signal processing  
approaches.

30 FIG. **3A** CDMA receiver block diagram is representative of a  
current CDMA receiver which includes an implementation of the  
current real Walsh CDMA decoding in equations **(2)**. This block  
diagram becomes a representative implementation of the CDMA  
35 receiver which implements the Hybrid ~~new-complex~~ Walsh CDMA

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In lines 3,8,11,17,22,23 please add the underlined capital letter A to properly identify the figures

decoding when the current real Walsh CDMA decoding **27** is  
 replaced by the new ~~complex~~ Hybrid Walsh CDMA decoding of this  
 invention. FIG. **3A** signal processing starts with the user  
 transmitted wavefronts incident at the receiver antenna **23** for  
 5 the  $n_u$  users  $u = 1, \dots, n_u \leq N_c$ . These wavefronts are combined by  
 addition in the antenna to form the receive (Rx) signal  $\hat{v}(t)$  at  
 the antenna output **23** where  $\hat{v}(t)$  is an estimate of the  
 transmitted signal  $v(t)$  **16** in FIG. **1A**, that is received with  
 errors in time  $\Delta t$ , frequency  $\Delta f$ , phase  $\Delta \theta$ , and with an estimate  
 10  $\hat{z}(t)$  of the transmitted complex baseband signal  $z(t)$  **16** in FIG.  
**1A**. This received signal  $\hat{v}(t)$  is amplified and downconverted by  
 the analog front end **24** and then synchronized and analog-to-  
 digital (ADC) converted **25**. Outputs from the ADC are filtered  
 and chip detected **26** by the fullband chip detector, to recover  
 15 estimates  $\{\hat{Z}(n) = \hat{R}(n) + j\hat{I}(n)\}$  **28** of the transmitted signal which  
 is the stream of complex CDMA encoded chips  $\{Z(n) = R(n) + jI(n)\}$  **14**  
 in FIG. **1A** for both complex and real data symbols. The CDMA  
 decoder **27** implements the algorithms in equations **(2)** by  
 stripping off the PN code(s) and decoding the received CDMA real  
 20 Walsh orthogonally encoded chips to recover estimates  
 $\{\hat{Z}(u) = \hat{R}(u_R) + j\hat{I}(u_I)\}$  **29** of the transmitted user data symbols  
 $\{Z(u) = R(u_R) + jI(u_I)\}$  **12** in FIG. **1A**. Notation introduced in  
 FIG. **1A** and **3A** assumes that the user index  $u = u_R = u_I$  for complex  
 data symbols, and for real data symbols the user index  $u$  is used  
 25 for counting the user pairs  $(u_R, u_I)$  of real and complex data  
 symbols. These estimates are processed by the symbol decoder  
**30** and the frame processor **31** to recover estimates **32** of  
 the transmitted user data words.

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In lines 1-33 please add the underlined text

Fig. 3B depicts a representative embodiment of the receiver signal processing 27 in FIG. 3A for the forward and reverse CDMA links 106 in FIG. 1B between the base station and the user for CDMA2000 and W-CDMA that implements the CDMA decoding for the long and short codes, the real Walsh codes, and for recovering estimates  $\hat{R}$ ,  $\hat{I}$  148,149 of the transmitted inphase and quadrature data symbols  $R$  118 and  $I$  119 in FIG. 1C. Depicted are the principal signal processing that is relevant to this invention disclosure. Signal input  $\hat{v}(t)$  134 in FIG. 3B is the received transmitted CDMA signal  $v(t)$  16 in FIG. 1A and 133 in FIG. 1C. The signal is handed over to the inphase mixer which multiplies  $\hat{v}(t)$  by the cosine 135 of the carrier frequency  $f_0$  followed by a low pass filtering (LPF) 137 which removes the mixing harmonics, and to the quadrature mixer which multiplies  $\hat{v}(t)$  by the sine 136 of the carrier frequency  $f_0$  followed by the LPF 137 to remove the mixing harmonics. These inphase and quadrature mixers followed by the LPF perform a Hilbert transform on  $v(t)$  to down-convert the signal at frequency  $f_0$  and to recover estimates  $\hat{x}$ ,  $\hat{y}$  of the inphase component and the quadrature component of the transmitted complex baseband CDMA signal  $z(t)=x(t)+jy(t)$  in 128,129 FIG. 1C. The  $\hat{x}(t)$  and  $\hat{y}(t)$  baseband signals are analog-to-digital (D/A) 140 converted and demodulated (demod.) to recover the transmitted inphase and quadrature baseband chip symbols. The complex short PN code cover is removed by a complex multiply 143 with the complex conjugate of the short PN code implemented by using the inphase short code 141 and the negative of the quadrature short code 142 in the complex multiply operation 143. The long PN code cover is removed by a real multiply 145 with the long code 144 implemented as (+/-) sign changes to the chip symbols since this is a binary 0,1 code. The discovered chip symbols are rate  $R=1/N$  decoded by the real Walsh decoders 146 using the real Walsh code 147 which implement the real Walsh decoding 36 in FIG. 4. Decoded output symbols are the

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In lines 1-22 please add the underlined text

estimates  $\hat{R}$ ,  $\hat{I}$  148,149 of the inphase data symbols  $R$  and the quadrature data symbols  $I$  from the transmitters in 12 FIG. 1A and 118,119 FIG.1C.

5 FIG. 3B depicts an embodiment of the current CDMA receiver art and with current art signal processing changes this figure is representative of other current art CDMA receiver embodiments for this invention disclosure. Other embodiments of the CDMA receiver include changes in the ordering of the signal processing, analog  
10 versus digital signal representation, down-conversion processing, baseband versus IF frequency CDMA processing, order and placement in the signal processing thread of the  $\Sigma$ , LPF, and A/D signal processing operations, and single channel versus multi-channel real Walsh decoding. Code decoding is implemented as  
15 rate  $R=1$  code multiply operations which implement the phase subtraction of the code symbols from the chip symbols. The order of the rate  $R=N$  code multiplies in FIG. 3 can be changed since the covering operations implemented by the multiplies are linear in phase, which means the short code complex multiply  
20 141,142,143 in FIG. 3B can occur prior to the long code multiply 144,145 and moreover the long code can be complex with the real multiply 145 replaced by the equivalent complex multiply 143.

It should be obvious to anyone skilled in the  
25 communications art that this example implementation clearly defines the fundamental current CDMA signal processing relevant to this invention disclosure and it is obvious that this example is representative of the other possible signal processing approaches.

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In line 3 please add the underlined text



FIG. 4 real Walsh CDMA decoding is a representative implementation of the real Walsh CDMA decoding 27 in FIG. 3A, 144,145 in FIG. 3B, and in equations (2). Inputs are the

received estimates of the complex CDMA encoded chips  $\{\hat{Z}(n)\}$  33.

5 The PN scrambling code is stripped off from these chips 34 by changing the sign of each chip according to the numerical sign of the real and imaginary components of the complex conjugate of the PN code as per the decoding algorithms 8 in equations (2).

10 For complex data symbols 35 the real Walsh channelization coding is removed by a pulse compression operation consisting of multiplying each received chip by the numerical sign of the corresponding Walsh chip for the user and summing the products over the N Walsh chips 36 to recover estimates  $\{\hat{Z}(u)\}$  of the  
15 user complex data symbols  $\{Z(u)\}$ . The switch 35 selects the appropriate signal processing path for the complex and real data symbols.

For real data symbols 35 the next signal processing  
20 operation is the removal of the PN codes from the real and imaginary axes. This is followed by stripping off the real Walsh channelization coding by multiplying each received chip by the numerical sign of the corresponding Walsh chip for the user and summing the products over the N Walsh chips 36 to recover  
25 estimates  $\{\hat{R}(u_R), \hat{I}(u_I)\}$  of the user real data symbols  $\{R(u_R), I(u_I)\}$ .

It should be obvious to anyone skilled in the communications art that this example implementation clearly  
30 defines the fundamental current CDMA signal processing relevant to this invention disclosure and it is obvious that this example is representative of the other possible signal processing approaches.

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In lines 8-34 please add the underlined text

For cellular applications the transmitter description describes the transmission signal processing applicable to this invention for both the hub and user terminals, and the receiver describes the corresponding receiving signal processing for the hub and user terminals for applicability to this invention.

Complex Walsh codes have been proposed during the early work on Walsh bases and codes, based on the even and odd sequency property of the Walsh bases and their correspondence with the even cosine real components and odd sine imaginary components of the DFT (Discrete Fourier Transform). Sequency for the Walsh is the average rate of phase rotations and is the Walsh equivalent of the frequency rotation for the Fourier and DFT bases. Walsh bases are re-ordered Hadamard bases where the ordering corresponds to increasing sequency. Gibbs in the 1970 report "Discrete Complex Walsh Sequences" develops a complex Walsh basis (each basis vector is a complex orthogonal CDMA code) from the real Walsh with the property that similar to the DFT the real part is an even function and the imaginary part is an odd function and takes the values  $\{1, j, -1, -j\}$  where  $j = \sqrt{-1}$ . Ohnsorg et. al. in the 1970 report "Application of Walsh Functions to Complex Signals" developed a complex Walsh basis from the real Walsh by generating a complex binary matrix from the Hadamard representation with values  $\{1, j, -1, -j\}$  and combining the scaled sum and differences of this matrix to form a complex Walsh matrix of basic vectors which gives this matrix the real even and imaginary odd properties of the DFT. These complex Walsh bases have had no apparent value in signal processing since they were not derived as an isomorphic mapping from the DFT and therefore do not exhibit any of the DFT performance advantages over the real Walsh and moreover do not have simple and fast algorithms for coding and decoding and as a result they have not been used for CDMA communications.

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Golay-Hadamard sequences have been developed for CDMA which can be generated as complex sequences with values  $\{1, j, -1, -j\}$  and with a quasi-orthogonality property between basis vectors or codes. "Golay Sequences for DS (direct sequence) CDMA Applications" by Seberry et. al. and posted on the internet develops the sequences and correlation properties. These sequences are used to reduce the autocorrelation and cross-correlation sidelobes of the Hadamard and Walsh codes. Given a  $N \times N$  Hadamard matrix  $H$  or equivalently an  $N \times N$  Walsh matrix  $W$ , an  $N \times N$  diagonal matrix  $D$  can be constructed whose diagonal elements are a 2-phase (bipolar) or a 4-phase (quadri-phase) Golay sequence of length  $N$ . For  $W$  the corresponding diagonal matrix is  $D$  which is a diagonal matrix of the same size as  $W$  and with diagonal elements consisting of a Golay sequence. With the proper selection of the Golay sequence, the sets of codes  $H \cdot D$  and  $W \cdot D$  codes have lower autocorrelation and cross-correlation sidelobes than the  $H, W$  respectively. It is observed that the autocorrelation and cross-correlation sidelobes are comparable to those obtained using a real and complex PN overlays of the  $H, W$ .

Yang (US 6,674,712) combines the quaternary complex-valued Kerdock codes with the real Walsh codes to generate a set of quasi-orthogonal CDMA codes using the complex multiply operation **126** in FIG. **1C** to combine the real Walsh codes **120, 121** with the complex Kerdock codes upon replacing the complex short PN codes **124, 125** with the Kerdock codes, adding a zero to the Kerdock codes of length  $(2^K - 1)$  to make them  $2^M$  chip codes and using real Walsh  $2^M$  chip codes to allow the phase addition of these codes in the complex multiply **126**. Prior art represented by the paper by Hannon et. al. (IEEE Trans. Inform. Theory, vol. 40, pp. 301-319, 1994) and other prior publications derived the Kerdock codes with the permutation and construction algorithm in this patent. Unlike Yang, current CDMA art uses the same  $2^M$  PN code for all real Walsh channelization codes which keeps the

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orthogonality property while providing the desired low correlation sidelobe properties.

Li (US 6,389,138) uses the  $(2^{42}-1)$  bit long code generator output for the inphase component and a delayed output for the quadrature component to generate a complex long code for CDMA applications. This innovation applies a code principle previously used in IS-95A,B which observes that segments of code from a maximal-length shift register code generator are statistically independent when the segments are sufficiently separated. Real Walsh codes **120** in FIG. **1C** are used for channelization codes for user traffic and communications housekeeping functions that include pilot signals, control channels, supplemental channels, reverse channels, for both inphase and quadrature components of the complex signal **121**. With Li's invention the real Walsh inphase and quadrature encoded signals **121** are complex encoded with Li's complex long code as described in FIG. **1C** upon replacing the long PN code with Li's code and the real multiply **123** with the complex multiply **126**.

Prior art in the vol. 27 November 1973 Archive fur Elektronik und Uebertragungstechnik paper "Aufbau und Eigenschaften von quasiothogonalen Codekollektiven" and in the 1981 Lincoln Lab. report IFF-7 introduced the concept of covering the real Walsh encoded data with a real PN code in order to improve the correlation performance with time and frequency offsets. This concept was introduced well in advance of it's use in the late 1980's introduction of CDMA (US 5,103,459) wherein the real Walsh encoded data is covered by a real PN code and which covering was later updated using a complex PN code depicted in **24,25,26** FIG. **2** and discovered in **41,42,43** FIG. **3**.

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In line 3 please delete the strikethrough text

In lines 4-28 please add the underlined text



## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

### ~~SUMMARY OF INVENTION~~

The present invention provides a method and system for the generation and encoding and fast decoding of Hybrid Walsh orthogonal codes for use in CDMA communications as the orthogonal channelization codes to replace the real Walsh codes. Hybrid Walsh codes are complex Walsh codes that have an isomorphic one-to-one correspondence with the DFT (discrete Fourier transform) codes. Additionally, the encoding (covering) of the Hybrid Walsh complex code by a complex PN code is a novel idea introduced in this invention disclosure.

Hybrid Walsh codes are the closest possible approximation to the DFT with orthogonal code vectors taking the values  $\{1+j, -1+j, -1-j, 1-j\}$  or equivalently the values  $\{1, j, -1, -j\}$  when the axes are rotated and renormalized where  $j=\sqrt{-1}$  and Hybrid Walsh codes offer performance improvements over real Walsh codes for CDMA communications. Hybrid Walsh codes are derived by separate lexicographic reordering permutations of real Walsh codes for the inphase (real) components and for the quadrature (imaginary) components and have simple implementations and fast encoding and decoding algorithms, where the lexicographic rule is to order the code vectors with increasing sequency. Suppression of the quadrature code components of the Hybrid Walsh codes gives the real Walsh codes along the inphase axis and suppression of the inphase code components of the Hybrid Walsh codes gives the real Walsh codes along the quadrature axis.

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In lines 1-35 please add the underlined text

The invention discloses a means for the Hybrid Walsh encoder and decoder to be generalized by combining with DFT, Hadamard, and other codes using tensor product construction, direct sum construction, and functional combining. This construction increases the choices for the code length by allowing the combined use of Hybrid Walsh with lengths  $2^M$  and  $4t$  where  $M$  and  $t$  are integers, with DFT complex orthogonal codes with lengths  $N$  where  $N$  is an integer, with Hadamard codes, and with quasi-orthogonal PN families of codes including segments of maximal-length shift register codes, Gold, Kasami, Golay, Kerdock, Preparata, Goethals, STC, and with other families of codes.

~~This invention is a new approach to the application of Walsh orthogonal codes for CDMA, which replaces the current real Walsh codes with the new complex Walsh codes and the hybrid complex Walsh codes disclosed in this invention. Real Walsh codes are used for current CDMA applications and will be used for all of the future CDMA systems. This invention of complex Walsh codes will provide the choice of using the new complex Walsh codes or the real Walsh codes since the real Walsh codes are the real components of the complex Walsh codes. This means an application capable of using the complex Walsh codes can simply turn off the complex axis components of the complex Walsh codes for real Walsh CDMA coding and decoding.~~

~~The complex Walsh codes of this invention are proven to be the natural development for the Walsh codes and therefore are the correct complex Walsh codes to within arbitrary factors that include scale and rotation, which are not relevant to performance. This natural development of the complex Walsh codes in the  $N$ -dimensional complex code space  $C^N$  extended the correspondences between the real Walsh codes and the Fourier codes in the  $N$ -dimensional real code space  $R^N$ , to correspondences between the complex Walsh codes and the discrete Fourier transform (DFT) codes in  $C^N$ .~~

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In lines 19-20 please add the underlined text

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In line 29 please add the underlined capital letter A to properly identify the figure

~~The new 4-phase complex Walsh orthogonal CDMA codes provide fundamental performance improvements compared to the 2-phase real Walsh codes which include an increase in the carrier-to-noise ratio (CNR) for data symbol recovery in the receiver, lower correlation side lobes under timing offsets both with and without PN spreading, lower levels of harmonic interference caused by non-linear amplification of multi-carrier CDMA signals, and reduced phase tracking jitter for code tracking to support both acquisition and synchronization. These potential performance improvements simply reflect the widely known principle that complex CDMA is better than real CDMA.~~

~~The new hybrid complex Walsh orthogonal CDMA codes increase the choices for the code length by allowing the combined use of complex Walsh and discrete Fourier transform complex orthogonal codes using a Kronecker construction, direct sum construction, as well as the possibility for more general functional combining.~~

#### ~~BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS AND PERFORMANCE DATA~~

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS AND

#### THE PERFORMANCE DATA

The above-mentioned and other features, objects, design algorithms, implementations, and performance advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the detailed description set forth below when taken in conjunction with the drawings and performance data wherein like reference characters and numerals denote like elements, and in which:

FIG. 1A is a representative CDMA transmitter signal processing implementation block diagram, with emphasis on the current real Walsh CDMA encoding which contains the signal processing elements addressed by this invention disclosure.

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In lines 1-7 please add the underlined text

In line 14 please add the underlined capital letter A to properly identify the figure

In lines 19-21 please add the underlined text

FIG. 1B is a schematic CDMA cellular network with the communications link between a base station and a user.

FIG. 1C depicts the transmit CDMA encoding signal processing implementation for the forward and reverse links between the base station and one of the users in the cellular network.

FIG. 2 is a representative CDMA encoding signal processing implementation diagram with emphasis on the current real Walsh CDMA encoding which contains the signal processing elements addressed by this invention disclosure.

FIG. 3A is a representative CDMA receiver signal processing implementation block diagram, with emphasis on the current real Walsh CDMA decoding which contains the signal processing elements addressed by this invention disclosure.

FIG. 3B depicts the receive CDMA decoding signal processing implementation for the forward and reverse links between the base station and one of the users in the cellular network.

FIG. 4 is a representative CDMA decoding signal processing implementation diagram, with emphasis on the current real Walsh CDMA decoding which contains the signal processing elements addressed by this invention disclosure.

FIG. 5 is a representative correlation plot of the correlation between the complex discrete Fourier transform (DFT) cosine and sine code component vectors and the real Fourier transform cosine and sine code component vectors.

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In line 1 please add the underlined capital letter A to properly identify the figure

In line 2 please delete the strikethrough words and add the underlined word

In lines 6-18 please add the underlined text

In line 20 please add the underlined capital letter A to properly identify the figure

In line 21 please delete the strikethrough words and add the underlined word

In lines 25-28 please add the underlined text



FIG. 6A is a representative CDMA encoding signal processing implementation diagram with emphasis on the ~~new complex~~Hybrid Walsh CDMA encoding which contains the signal processing elements addressed by this invention disclosure

5

FIG. 6B defines the implementation algorithm of this invention disclosure for generating Hybrid Walsh codes from real Walsh.

10

FIG. 6C defines the implementation algorithm of this invention disclosure for generating Hybrid Walsh codes from the even and odd real Walsh codes.

15

FIG. 6D is an embodiment of this invention disclosure for the transmit CDMA encoding signal processing implementation for the cellular network using Hybrid Walsh codes in place of real Walsh codes for the forward and reverse links between the base station and user.

20

FIG. 7A is a representative CDMA decoding signal processing implementation diagram with emphasis on the ~~new complex~~Hybrid Walsh CDMA decoding which contains the signal processing elements addressed by this invention disclosure.

25

FIG. 7B is an embodiment of this invention disclosure for the receive CDMA decoding signal processing for the cellular network using Hybrid Walsh codes in place of real Walsh codes for the forward and reverse links between the base station and user.

30

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In line 2 please add the underlined text

In lines 5-6 please add the underlined text

In line 7 please delete the strikethrough words and add the underlined word

In line 15 please replace the strikethrough number 1 with the underlined number 3 to properly identify the equation

In lines 17-18 please delete the strikethrough text

In line 20 please delete the strikethrough text which includes a period on the left and please add the underlined word

In lines 21-29 please delete the strikethrough text and add the underlined period in front of the strikethrough.

~~DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION~~

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

5 ~~Real orthogonal CDMA code space  $R^N$  for Hadamard, Walsh, and Fourier codes.~~

The ~~new complex Hybrid~~ Walsh orthogonal CDMA codes are derived from the current real Walsh codes by starting with the correspondence of the current real Walsh codes with the discrete  
10 Fourier transform (DFT) basis vectors. Consider the real orthogonal CDMA code space  $R^N$  consisting of N-orthogonal real code vectors. Examples of code sets in  $R^N$  include the Hadamard, Walsh, and Fourier. The corresponding matrices of code vectors are designated as H, W, F respectively and as defined in  
15 equations ~~(1-3)~~ respectively consist of N-rows of N-chip code vectors. Hadamard codes in their reordered form known as Walsh codes are used in the current CDMA, in the ~~proposals for the next generation~~ G3 CDMA, and in the proposals for all future CDMA. Walsh codes reorder the Hadamard codes according to increasing  
20 sequency. ~~These codes assumed  $\pm 1$  values. Sequency which is the average rate of change of the sign of the codes, and the reordering places the Walsh codes in correspondence to the DFT wherein sequency is in correspondence with frequency in the DFT.~~

It is important to note that the correspondence  
25 "sequency~frequency" only applies to the complex DFT matrix E consisting of the N-row vectors  ~~$\{E(u) = [E(u,0), \dots, E(u,N-1)]$~~  wherein the elements of E are  ~~$E(u,n) = e^{j(2\pi un/N)}$ ,  $u,n = 0,1,\dots,N-1$~~ . Historically it has not been applied to the Fourier basis F in  $R^N$ .

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In line 1 please replace the strikethrough number 1 with the underlined number 3 to properly identify the equation

In line 7 please delete the underlined text and add the underlined period in front of the strikethrough

Equations ~~(13)~~ define the three sets H,W,F of real orthogonal codes in  $R^N$  with the understanding that the H and W are identical except for the ordering of the code vectors. Hadamard **37** and Walsh **38** orthogonal functions are basis vectors in  $R^N$  and are used as code vectors for orthogonal CDMA channelization coding. Hadamard **37** and Walsh **38** equations of definition are widely known. ~~with examples given in Reference [6].~~ Likewise, the Fourier **39** equations of definition are widely known within the engineering and scientific communities, wherein

N-chip real orthogonal CDMA codes (3)

### **37** Hadamard codes

H = Hadamard NxN orthogonal code matrix consisting of  
N rows of N chip code vectors

= [ H(u) ] matrix of row vectors H(u)

= [ H(u,n) ] matrix of elements H(u,n)

H(u) = Hadamard code vector u

= [ H(u,0), H(u,1), ..., H(u,N-1) ]

= 1xN row vector of chips H(u,0),...,H(u,N-1)

H(u,n) = Hadamard code u chip n

= +/-1 possible values

=  $(-1)^{\sum_{i=0}^{M-1} u_i n_i}$

where  $u = \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} u_i 2^i$  binary representation of u

$n = \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} n_i 2^i$  binary representation of n

### **38** Walsh codes

W = Walsh NxN orthogonal code matrix consisting of  
N rows of N chip code vectors

= [ W(u) ] matrix of row vectors W(u)

= [ W(u,n) ] matrix of elements W(u,n)

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In line 26 please add the underlined text

In line 30 please add the underlined text

$W(u)$  =Walsh code vector  $u$   
 $= [ W(u,0), W(u,1), \dots, W(u,N-1) ]$   
 $W(u,n)$  = Walsh code  $u$  chip  $n$   
 $= +/-1$  possible values  
 $= (-1)^{[u_{M-1}n_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{M-1} (u_{M-1-i} + u_{M-i})n_i]}$

### 39 Fourier codes

$F$  = Fourier  $N \times N$  orthogonal code matrix consisting of  
 $N$  rows of  $N$  chip code vectors  
 $= [ F(u) ]$  matrix of row vectors  $F(u)$   
 $= \begin{bmatrix} C \\ S \end{bmatrix}$   
 $C$  =  $N/2+1 \times N$  matrix of row vectors  $C(u)$   
 $C(u)$  = Even code vectors for  $u=0,1,\dots,N/2$   
 $= [1, \cos(2\pi u_1/N), \dots, \cos(2\pi u(N-1)/N)]$   
 $S$  =  $N/2-1 \times N$  matrix of row vectors  $S(u)$   
 $S(\Delta u)$  = Odd code vectors for  $u=N/2+\Delta u, \Delta u=1,2,\dots,N/2-1$   
 $= [\sin(2\pi \Delta u_1/N), \dots, \sin(2\pi \Delta u(N-1)/N)]$   
 where  $F(u) = C(u)$  for  $u=0,1,\dots,N/2$   
 $= S(\Delta u)$  for  $\Delta u = u-N/2, u=N/2+1,\dots,N-1$

the cosine  $C(u)$  and sine  $S(\Delta u)$  code vectors are the code vectors of the Fourier code matrix  $F$ .

~~Complex orthogonal CDMA code space  $C^N$  for DFT codes:~~

The DFT (discrete Fourier transform) orthogonal codes are a complex basis for the complex  $N$ -dimensional CDMA code space  $C^N$  and consist of the DFT harmonic code vectors arranged in increasing order of frequency. Equations (4) are the definition of the DFT code vectors. The DFT definition **40 in equation (4)** is widely known within the engineering and scientific communities. Even

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In line 1 please add the underlined text

In lines 5-6 please add the underlined mathematical symbols



and odd components of the DFT code vectors **41** in equation (4) are the real cosine code vectors  $\{C(u)\}$  and the imaginary sine code vectors  $\{S(u)\}$  where even and odd are referenced to the midpoint of the code vectors. These cosine and sine code vectors in  $C^N$  are the extended set  $2N$  of the  $N$  Fourier cosine and sine code vectors in  $R^N$ .

N-chip DFT complex orthogonal CDMA codes (4)

**40** DFT code vectors

$E$  = DFT  $N \times N$  orthogonal code matrix consisting of  
 $N$  rows of  $N$  chip code vectors

=  $[E(u)]$  matrix of row vectors  $E(u)$

=  $[E(u,n)]$  matrix of elements  $E(u,n)$

$E(u)$  = DFT code vector  $u$

=  $[E(u,0), E(u,1), \dots, E(u,N-1)]$

=  $1 \times N$  row vector of chips  $E(u,0), \dots, E(u,N-1)$

$E(u,n)$  = DFT code  $u$  chip  $n$

=  $e^{j2\pi un/N}$

=  $\cos(2\pi un/N) + j\sin(2\pi un/N)$

=  $N$  possible values on the unit circle

**41** Even and odd code vectors are the extended set of

Fourier even and odd code vectors in **39** equations (3\_)

$C(u)$  = Even code vectors for  $u=0,1,\dots,N-1$

=  $[1, \cos(2\pi u 1/N), \dots, \cos(2\pi u (N-1)/N)]$

$S(u)$  = Odd code vectors for  $u=0,1,\dots,N-1$

=  $[0, \sin(2\pi u 1/N), \dots, \sin(2\pi u (N-1)/N)]$

$E(u) = C(u) + j S(u)$  for  $u=0,1,\dots,N-1$

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## 1. Hybrid Walsh Implementation Algorithm

~~Complex orthogonal CDMA code space  $C^N$  for complex Walsh~~

5 ~~codes:~~ Step 1 in the derivation of the implementation algorithm  
for the Hybrid ~~complex~~ Walsh codes in this invention establishes  
the correspondence of the even and odd Walsh codes with the even  
and odd Fourier codes. Even and odd for these codes are with  
respect to the midpoint of the row vectors similar to the  
10 definition for the DFT vector codes **41** in equations **(4)**.  
Equations **(5)** identify the even and odd Walsh codes in the  $W$   
basis in  $R^N$ . These even and odd Walsh codes can be placed in

15 Even and odd Walsh codes in  $R^N$  **(5)**

$$\begin{aligned} W_e(u) &= \text{Even Walsh code vector} \\ &= W(2u) \quad \text{for } u=0,1,\dots,N/2-1 \\ W_o(u) &= \text{Odd Walsh code vectors} \\ &= W(2u-1) \quad \text{for } u=1,\dots,N/2 \end{aligned}$$

20

direct correspondence with the Fourier code vectors **39** in  
equations **(3)** using the DFT equations **(4)**. This correspondence  
is defined in equations **(6)** where the correspondence operator " $\sim$ "  
25 represents the even and odd correspondence between the Walsh and  
Fourier codes, and additionally represents the  
sequency~frequency correspondence.

30 Correspondence between Walsh and Fourier codes **(6)**

$$\begin{aligned} W(0) &\sim C(0) \\ W_e(u) &\sim C(u) \quad \text{for } u=1,\dots,N/2-1 \\ W_o(u) &\sim S(u) \quad \text{for } u=1,\dots,N/2-1 \\ W(N-1) &\sim C(N/2) \end{aligned}$$

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Step 2 in the derivation of the implementation algorithm for the Hybrid Walsh codes derives the set of  $N$  complex DFT vector codes in  $C^N$  from the set of  $N$  real Fourier vector codes in  $R^N$ . This means that the set of  $2N$  cosine and sine code vectors in **41** in equations **(4)** for the DFT codes in  $C^N$  will be derived from the set of  $N$  cosine and sine code vectors in **39** in equations **(3)** for the Fourier codes in  $R^N$ . The first  $N/2+1$  code vectors of the DFT basis can be written in terms of the Fourier code vectors in equations **(7)**.

DFT code vectors  $0, 1, \dots, N/2$  derived from Fourier **(7)**

**42** Fourier code vectors from **39** in equations **(3)** are

$$\begin{aligned} C(u) &= \text{Even code vectors for } u=0, 1, \dots, N/2 \\ &= [1, \cos(2\pi u_1/N), \dots, \cos(2\pi u(N-1)/N)] \\ S(u) &= \text{Odd code vectors for } u=1, 2, \dots, N/2-1 \\ &= [\sin(2\pi u_1/N), \dots, \sin(2\pi u(N-1)/N)] \end{aligned}$$

**43** DFT code vectors in **41** of equations **(4)** are written as functions of the Fourier code vectors

$$\begin{aligned} E(u) &= \text{DFT complex code vectors for } u=0, 1, \dots, N/2 \\ &= C(0) \\ &= C(u) + jS(u) \quad \text{for } u=1, \dots, N/2-1 \\ &= C(N/2) \quad \text{for } u=N/2 \end{aligned}$$

The remaining set of  $N/2+1, \dots, N-1$  DFT code vectors in  $C^N$  can be derived from the original set of Fourier code vectors by a correlation which establishes the mapping of the DFT codes onto the Fourier codes. We derive this mapping by correlating the real and imaginary components of the DFT code vectors with the corresponding even and odd components of the Fourier code vectors. The correlation operation is defined in equations **(8)**:

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Corr(even) = C\*Real{E'}

5                   = Correlation matrix  
                   = Matrix product of C\* and the real part  
                   of E conjugate transpose

Corr(odd) = S\*Imag{E'}

                  = Correlation matrix  
 10                  = Matrix product of S and the imaginary  
                   part of E conjugate transpose

where "\*" is a matrix multiply operation. The correlation peaks  
 of these correlation matrices

15 ~~and the results of the correlation calculations are plotted in~~  
 FIG.5 for N=32 for the real cosine and the odd sine Fourier code  
 vectors. Plotted are the correlation peaks of the 2N DFT cosine  
 and sine codes against the N Fourier cosine and sine codes which  
 range from -15 to +16 where the negative indices of the codes  
 20 ~~represent a negative correlation value. The plotted curves are~~  
~~the correlation peaks.~~ These correlation curves in FIG. 5 prove  
 that the remaining N/2+1,...,N-1 code vectors of the DFT are  
 derived from the Fourier code vectors by equations (9)

25           DFT code vectors N/2+1,..., N-1 derived from Fourier       (9)

$$E(u) = C(N/2 - \Delta u) - jS(N/2 - \Delta u)$$

$$\text{for } u = N/2 + \Delta u$$

$$\Delta u = 1, \dots, N/2-1$$

30           This construction of the remaining DFT basis in equations (9) is  
 an application of the DFT spectral foldover property which  
 observes the DFT harmonic vectors for frequencies  $f_{NT} = N/2 + \Delta i$   
 above the Nyquist sampling rate  $f_{NT} = N/2$  simply foldover such  
 35           that the DFT harmonic vector for  $f_{NT} = N/2 + \Delta i$  is the DFT basis

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vector for  $f_{NT} = N/2 - \Delta i$  to within a fixed sign and fixed phase angle of rotation.

Step 3 is the final step in the derivation of the implementation algorithm for the Hybrid Walsh codes and derives the complex Walsh code vectors from the real Walsh code vectors by using the DFT derivation in equations (7) and (9), by using the correspondences between the real Walsh and Fourier in equations (6), and by using the fundamental correspondence between the Hybrid ~~complex~~ Walsh and the complex DFT given in equation (10). We start by constructing the ~~complex~~ Hybrid Walsh

Correspondence between ~~complex~~ Hybrid Walsh and DFT (10)

15

$\tilde{W} \sim E$  NxN complex DFT orthogonal code matrix  
 where  $\tilde{W} =$  NxN ~~complex~~ Hybrid Walsh orthogonal code matrix  
 $\tilde{W} =$  N rows of N chip code vectors  
 $\tilde{W} = [ \tilde{W}(u) ]$  matrix of row vectors  $\tilde{W}(u)$   
 $\tilde{W} = [ \tilde{W}(u,n) ]$  matrix of elements  $\tilde{W}(u,n)$   
 $\tilde{W}(u) =$  Complex Walsh code vector u  
 $\tilde{W} = [ \tilde{W}(u,0), \tilde{W}(u,1), \dots, \tilde{W}(u,N-1) ]$   
 $\tilde{W} = +/-1 +/- j$  possible value

25

~~Walsh~~dc (0 frequency and 0 sequency) code vector  $\tilde{W}(0)$ . We use equation  $E(0)=C(0)$  in 43 in equations (7), the correspondence in equations (6), and observe that the dc complex Walsh vector has both real and imaginary components in the  $\tilde{W}$  domain, to derive the dc ~~complex~~ Hybrid Walsh code vector:

30

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$$\tilde{W}(0) = W(0) + jW(0) \quad \text{for } u=0 \quad (11)$$

For Hybrid ~~complex~~-Walsh code vectors  $\tilde{W}(u)$ ,  $u=1,2,\dots,N/2-1$ , we  
 5 apply the correspondences in equations (10) between the ~~complex~~  
Hybrid Walsh and DFT bases and the correspondence in equation  
(6), to the DFT equations 43 in equations (7):

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{W}(u) &= W_e(u) + jW_o(u) & \text{for } u=1,2,\dots,N/2-1 & \quad (12) \\ &= W(2u) + jW(2u-1) & \text{for } u=1,2,\dots,N/2-1 & \end{aligned}$$

For Hybrid ~~complex~~-Walsh code vector  $\tilde{W}(N/2)$  we use the equation  
 15  $E(N/2)=C(N/2)$  43 in equations (7) and the same rationale used  
 to derive equation (11), to yield the equation for  $\tilde{W}(N/2)$ .

$$\tilde{W}(N/2) = W(N-1) + jW(N-1) \quad \text{for } u=N/2 \quad (13)$$

20

For ~~complex~~-Hybrid Walsh code vectors  $\tilde{W}(N/2+\Delta u)$ ,  $\Delta u=1,2,\dots,N/2-1$  we apply the correspondences between the ~~complex~~-Hybrid Walsh  
 and DFT bases to the spectral foldover equation  $E(N/2+\Delta u)=C(N/2-$   
 25  $\Delta u)-jS(N/2-\Delta u)$  in equations (9) with the changes in indexing  
 required to account for the  $W$  indexing in equations (5). The  
 equations ~~are~~is

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{W}(N/2+\Delta u) &= W(N-1-\Delta eu)+W(N-1-\Delta ou) & \text{for } u=N/2+1,\dots,N-1 & \quad (14) \\ &= W(N-1-2\Delta u) + jW(N-2\Delta u) & \text{for } u=N/2+1,\dots,N-1 & \end{aligned}$$

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In lines 9-10 please add the underlined words

In lines 12-34 please add the underlined text

using the notation  $\Delta_{ei}=2\Delta_i$ ,  $\Delta_{oi}=2\Delta_i-1$ . These Hybrid complex Walsh code vectors in equations (11), (12), (13), (14) are the equations of definition for the Hybrid complex Walsh code vectors.

5

An equivalent way to derive the ~~complex~~ Hybrid Walsh complex code vectors in  $C^N$  from the real Walsh basis in  $R^{2N}$  is to use a sampling technique which is a known method for deriving a complex DFT basis in  $C^N$  from a Fourier real basis in  $R^N$  as demonstrated in FIG. 5.

10

FIG. 6B and 6C summarize the Hybrid Walsh implementation algorithms derived in Steps 1,2,3 for implementation as lexicographic reordering permutations of the real Walsh code vectors and lexicographic reordering permutations of the even and odd Walsh code vectors, with the reordering lexicographically arranged with increasing sequency in agreement with the correspondence "sequency ~ frequency" for "Hybrid Walsh ~ DFT".

15

FIG. 6B summarizes equations (5), (11), (12), (13), (14) which define the real (inphase) **168** and imaginary (quadrature) **169** reordering permutations for implementation of the Hybrid Walsh. The inphase reordering permutation **168** in FIG. 6B is implemented as an address change of the row vectors in  $W$  to correspond to the row vectors in  $W_R$  in lexicographic ordering with increasing sequency **167**. Likewise, the quadrature reordering permutation **169** is implemented as an address change of the row vectors in  $W$  to correspond to the row vectors in  $W_I$  in lexicographic ordering with increasing sequency **167**. These reordering permutations define the Hybrid Walsh  $\tilde{W} = W_R + j W_I$ .

20

25

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FIG. 6C reorganizes the implementation algorithm for the Hybrid Walsh in FIG. 6B as lexicographic reordering permutations of the even and odd real Walsh code vectors defined in equations

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(5), (11), (12), (13), (14). The real (inphase) and quadrature reordering permutations 171, 172 are address changes of the even, odd real Walsh vectors with increasing sequency 170. These reordering permutations define the Hybrid Walsh  $\tilde{W} = W_R + j W_I$ .

5

## 2. Hybrid Walsh Implementation

10

Transmitter equations (15) describe a representative ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh CDMA encoding implementation algorithm for the transmitter in FIG. 1A upon replacing the real Walsh with the Hybrid Walsh, and for the cellular network in FIG. 1B and transmitter FIG. 6D, and for the encoding implementation in FIG.

15

6A. It is assumed that there are N ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh code vectors  $\tilde{W}(u)$  44 each of length N chips similar to the definitions for the real Walsh code vectors 1 in equations (1). The code vector is presented by a  $1 \times N$  N-chip row vector  $\tilde{W}(u) = [\tilde{W}(u, 0), \dots, \tilde{W}(u, N-1)]$  where  $\tilde{W}(u, n)$  is chip n of code u. The code vectors are the row vectors of the ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh matrix  $\tilde{W}$ . Hybrid Walsh code chip n of code vector u has the possible values  $\tilde{W}(u, n) = +/-1 +/-j$ . Each user is assigned a unique Walsh code which allows the code vectors to be designated by the user symbols  $u=0, 1, \dots, N-1$  for N ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh codes. The ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh code vectors  $\tilde{W}(u)$  derived in equations (11), (12), (13), (14) and equivalently in FIG. 6B, 6C are summarized 44 in terms of their real and imaginary component code vectors  $\tilde{W}(u) = W_R(u) + j W_I(u)$  where  $W_R(u)$  and  $W_I(u)$  are respectively the real and imaginary component code vectors. As per the derivation of  $\tilde{W}(u)$  the sets of real axis code vectors  $\{W_R(u)\}$  and the imaginary axis code vectors  $\{W_I(u)\}$  both consist

20

25

30

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of the real Walsh code vectors in  $R^N$  with the ordering modified to ensure that the definition of the ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh vectors satisfies equations (11), (12), (13), (14).

5

~~Complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh CDMA encoding for transmitter (15)

44 ~~Complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh codes use the definitions for the real Walsh codes in 1 equations (1) and the definitions of the ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh codes in equations (11), (12), (13), (14) and in FIG. 6B, 6C.

10

We find

15

$\tilde{W}$  = ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh NxN orthogonal code matrix consisting of N rows of N chip code vectors

= [  $\tilde{W}(u)$  ] matrix of row vectors  $\tilde{W}(u)$

= [  $\tilde{W}(u,n)$  ] matrix of elements  $\tilde{W}(u,n)$

$\tilde{W}(u)$  = ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh code vector u

=  $W_R(u) + jW_I(u)$  for  $u=0,1,\dots,N-1$

where

20

$W_R(u) = \text{Real}\{ \tilde{W}(u) \}$

=  $W(0)$  for  $u=0$

=  $W(2u)$  for  $u=1,2,\dots,N/2-1$

=  $W(N-1)$  for  $u=N/2$

=  $W(2N-2u-1)$  for  $u=N/2+1,\dots,N-1$

25

$W_I(u) = \text{Imag}\{ \tilde{W}(u) \}$

=  $W(0)$  for  $u=0$

=  $W(2u-1)$  for  $u=1,2,\dots,N/2-1$

=  $W(N-1)$  for  $u=N/2$

=  $W(2N-2u)$  for  $u=N/2+1,\dots,N-1$

30

$\tilde{W}(u,n)$  = ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh code u chip n

=  $\pm 1 \pm j$  possible values

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#### 45 Data symbols

$$\begin{aligned} Z(u) &= \text{Complex data symbol for user } u \\ &= R(u) + jI(u) \end{aligned}$$

#### 5      46 ~~Complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh encoded data

$$\begin{aligned} Z(u,n) &= Z(u) \tilde{W}(u,n) \\ &= Z(u) [\text{sign}\{W_R(u,n)\} + j\text{sign}\{W_I(u,n)\}] \\ &= [R(u)\text{sign}\{W_R(u,n)\} - I(u)\text{sign}\{W_I(u,n)\}] \\ &\quad + j[R(u)\text{sign}\{W_I(u,n)\} + I(u,n)\text{sign}\{W_R(u,n)\}] \end{aligned}$$

10

#### 47 PN scrambling

$$\begin{aligned} P_2(n) &= \text{Chip } n \text{ of the long PN code} \\ P_R(n) &= \text{Chip } n \text{ of the short PN code for the real axis} \\ P_I(n) &= \text{Chip } n \text{ of the short PN code for the imaginary} \\ &\quad \text{axis} \end{aligned}$$

15

$$\begin{aligned} Z(n) &= \text{PN scrambled } \text{complex-Hybrid Walsh encoded data} \\ &\quad \text{chips after summing over the users} \\ &= \sum_u Z(u,n) P_2(n) [P_R(n) + j P_I(n)] \\ &= \end{aligned}$$

20

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_u Z(u,n) \text{sign}\{P_2(n)\} [\text{sign}\{P_R(n)\} + j \text{sign}\{P_I(n)\}] \\ &= \text{Complex-Hybrid Walsh CDMA encoded chips} \end{aligned}$$

25

User data symbols **45** are the set of complex symbols  $\{Z(u), u=0,1,\dots,N-1\}$ . These data symbols are encoded by the Hybrid Walsh CDMA codes **46**. Each of the user symbols  $Z(u)$  is assigned a unique ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh code  $\tilde{W}(u)=W_R(u)+jW_I(u)$ . ~~Complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh encoding of each user data symbol generates an N-chip sequence with each chip in the sequence consisting of the user data symbol with the complex sign of the corresponding ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh code chip, which means each encoded chip = [Data symbol  $Z(u)$ ] x [Sign of  $W_R(u)$  + j sign of  $W_I(u)$ ].

30

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In line 16 please delete the strikethrough word and add the underlined word and text

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In lines 21-24 please add the underlined text

In line 26 please delete the strikethrough word and add the underlined word

In lines 28-30 please delete the strikethrough words and add the underlined words

In lines 31-34 please delete the strikethrough text

The ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh encoded data symbols are summed and encoded with PN scrambling codes 47. These long and short PN codes are defined 4 in equations (1) ~~as a complex PN for~~  
 5 ~~each chip n, equal to  $[P_R(u) + j P_I(u)]$  where  $P_R(u)$  and  $P_I(u)$  are the respective PN scrambling codes for the real and imaginary axes. Encoding with the complex PN is the same as given 4 in equations (1) for complex data symbols.~~ Each complex Walsh encoded data chip  $Z(u, n)$  46 is summed over the set of users  
 10  $u=0, 1, \dots, N-1$  and ~~complex~~ PN encoded to yield the complex Walsh CDMA chips  $Z(n) = \sum_u Z(u, n) P_2(n) [P_R(n) + j P_I(n)]$  47.

Although not considered in this example, it is possible to use combinations of both complex and real data symbols similar to  
 15 the approach for real Walsh CDMA encoding in equations (1) since the ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh code vectors are a reordering of the real Walsh code vectors along the real axis and a reordering of the real Walsh code vectors along the imaginary axis.

20 Receiver equations (16) describe a representative ~~complex~~ Hybrid Walsh CDMA decoding implementation algorithm for the receiver in FIG. 3A upon replacing the real Walsh with the Hybrid Walsh, and for the cellular network in FIG. 1B and receiver FIG. 7B, and for the decoding implementation in FIG. 7A. The  
 25 receiver front end 48 provides estimates  $\{\hat{Z}(n)\}$  of the transmitted ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh CDMA encoded chips  $\{Z(n)\}$  for the complex data symbols  $\{Z(u)\}$ . Orthogonality property 49 is expressed as a matrix product of the ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh code chips or equivalently as a matrix produce product of the ~~complex~~  
 30 Hybrid Walsh code chip numerical signs of the real and imaginary components. ~~The 2-phase PN codes 50 have the useful decoding property that the square of each code chip is unity which is equivalent to observing that the square of each code chip numerical sign is unity.~~ Decoding algorithms 51 perform the

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inverse of the signal processing for the encoding in equations (15) to recover estimates  $\{\hat{Z}(u)\}$  of the transmitter user symbols  $\{Z(n)\}$  for the complex data symbols  $\{Z(u)\}$ .

5

~~Complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh CDMA decoding for receiver (16)

48 Receiver front end in FIG. 3A provides estimates  
 $\{\hat{Z}(n)\}$  28 of the encoded transmitter chip symbols  
 $\{Z(n)\}$  47 in equations (15).

10

49 Orthogonality property of ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh NxN  
matrix  $\tilde{W}$

$$\sum_{\mathbf{n}} \tilde{W}(\hat{u}, \mathbf{n}) \tilde{W}'(\mathbf{n}, u) =$$

15

$$\sum_n [\text{sgn}\{W_R(\hat{u}, n)\} + j \text{sgn}\{W_I(\hat{u}, n)\}] [\text{sgn}\{W_R(n, u) - j \text{sgn}\{W_I(n, u)\}]$$

$$= 2N \delta(\hat{u}, u)$$

where  $\delta(\hat{u}, u)$  = Delta function of  $\hat{u}$  and  $u$

$$= 1 \quad \text{for } \hat{u} = u$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{otherwise}$$

20

$$\tilde{W}' = \text{conjugate transpose of } \tilde{W}$$

50 PN decoding property

$$P(n) P(n) = \text{sgn}\{P(n)\} \text{sgn}\{P(n)\}$$

25

$$= 1$$

$$\text{for } P = P_2, P_R, P_I$$

30

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In line 16 please delete the strikethrough word and add the underlined word

In lines 18-19 please add the underlined text starting with the letter A

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## 51 Decoding algorithm

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{Z}(u) &= \\ & 2^{-1} N^{-1} \sum_n \hat{Z}(n) \text{sign}\{P_2(n)\} [\text{sign}\{P_R(n)\} - j \text{sign}\{P_I(n)\}]^* \\ & \quad [\text{sign}\{W_R(n,u)\} - j \text{sign}\{W_I(n,u)\}] \\ & = \text{Receiver estimate of the transmitted data symbol} \\ & \quad Z(u) \quad \text{45 in equations (15)}\end{aligned}$$

5

Although not considered in this example, it is possible to use combinations of both complex and real data symbols similar to the approach for real Walsh CDMA decoding in FIG. 4 since the ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh code vectors are the real Walsh code vectors along the real axis and a reordering of the real Walsh code vectors along the imaginary axis.

FIG. 6A ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh CDMA encoding is a representative implementation of the ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh CDMA encoding which will replace the current real Walsh encoding 13 in FIG. 1A and in FIG. 1C, and in the cellular network transmitter implementation 120,121 in FIG. 1C, and is defined in equations (15). Inputs are the user data symbols  $\{Z(u)\}$  52. Encoding of each user by the corresponding ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh code is described in 53 by the implementation of transferring the sign +/-1+/-j of each ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh code chip to the user data symbol followed by a 1-to-N expander 1↑N of each data symbol into an N chip sequence using the sign transfer of the ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh chips. The sign-expander operation 53 generates the N-chip

$$\begin{aligned}\text{sequence } Z(u,n) &= Z(u) [\text{sgn}\{W_R(u,n)\} + j \text{sgn}\{W_I(u,n)\}] = \\ & Z(u) [W_R(u,n) + j W_I(u,n)] \text{ for } n=0,1,\dots,N-1 \text{ for each user } u=0,1,\dots,N-1.\end{aligned}$$

This complex Walsh encoding serves to spread each user data symbol into an orthogonally encoded chip sequence which is spread over the CDMA communications frequency band. The complex Walsh

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In lines 8-34 please add the underlined text

encoded chip sequences for each of the user data symbols are summed over the users **54** followed by PN encoding with the scrambling sequence  $P_2(n)[P_R(n)-jP_I(n)]$  **55**. PN encoding is implemented by transferring the sign of each PN chip to the summed chip of the Hybrid Walsh encoded data symbols. Output is the stream of complex CDMA encoded chips  $\{Z(n)\}$  **56**.

FIG. **6D** is the upgrade to the cellular network transmit CDMA encoding in FIG. **1C** using the Hybrid Walsh complex channelization codes in place of the real Walsh codes. FIG. **6D** depicts a representative embodiment of the transmitter signal processing for the forward and reverse CDMA links **106** in FIG. **1B** between the base station and the user for CDMA2000 and W-CDMA. Similar to FIG. **1C** the data inputs are the inphase data symbols **R 173** and quadrature data symbols **I 174**. Inphase **175** Hybrid Walsh codes  $W_I$  are implemented in FIG. **6B 167,168** and equivalently in FIG. **6C 170,171**. Quadrature **176** Hybrid Walsh codes  $W_I$  are implemented in FIG. **6B 167,169** and equivalently in FIG. **6C 170,172**. A complex multiply **177** encodes the data symbols with the Hybrid Walsh  $\tilde{W}$  codes in the encoder using the inphase (real)  $W_R$  and quadrature (imaginary)  $W_I$  code components of  $\tilde{W}=W_R+jW_I$  to generate a rate  $R=N$  set of Hybrid Walsh encoded data chips for each inphase and quadrature data symbol. Following the Hybrid Walsh encoding the transmit signal processing in **178-to-189** is identical to the corresponding transmit signal processing in **122-to-133** in FIG. **1C**.

FIG. **6D** depicts an embodiment of the upgrade to the current CDMA transmitter art using the Hybrid Walsh codes in place of the real Walsh codes and with current art signal processing changes this figure is representative of the use of Hybrid Walsh codes in place of the real Walsh codes for other current art CDMA receiver embodiments of this invention disclosure. Other embodiments of the CDMA transmitter include changes in the ordering of the

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In line 18 please delete the strikethrough word and add the underlined word

In line 19 please add the underlined word

In line 24 please delete the strikethrough word and add the underlined word

In line 25 please add the underlined letters and number

In line 27 please add the underlined text

In lines 30-33 please delete the strikethrough words and add the underlined words and letters and number

signal processing, single channel versus multi-channel Hybrid Walsh encoding, summation or combining of the Hybrid Walsh channels by summation over like chip symbols, analog versus digital signal representation, baseband versus IF frequency CDMA processing, the order and placement in the signal processing thread of the  $\Sigma$ , LPF, and D/A signal processing operations, and the up-conversion processing. The order of the rate  $R=1$  PN code multiplies in FIG. 6D can be changed since the covering operations implemented by the multiplies are linear in phase, which means the short code complex multiply 180,181,182 in FIG. 6D can occur prior to the long code multiply 178,179 and moreover the long code can be complex with the real multiply 179 replaced by the equivalent complex multiply 182.

Although not considered in ~~this~~ these examples, it is possible to use combinations of both complex and real data symbols similar to the approach for real Walsh CDMA encoding in FIG. 2 since the ~~complex~~ Hybrid Walsh code vectors are the reordered real Walsh code vectors along the real axis and a reordering of the real Walsh code vectors along the imaginary axis.

It should be obvious to anyone skilled in the communications art that ~~this~~ the example implementations in FIG. ~~6A, 6D~~ clearly defines the fundamental CDMA signal processing relevant to this invention disclosure and it is obvious that ~~this example is~~ these examples are representative of the other possible signal processing approaches.

FIG. 7A ~~complex~~ Hybrid Walsh CDMA decoding is a representative implementation of ~~complex~~ Walsh CDMA complex channelization decoding which will replace the current real Walsh decoding 27 in FIG. 3, ~~and~~ 3A and is defined in equations (15). Inputs are the received estimates of the complex CDMA

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In lines 14-34 please add the underlined text

encoded chips  $\{\hat{Z}(n)\}$  57. The PN scrambling code is codes are stripped off from these chips 58 by changing the sign of each chip according to the numerical sign of the real and imaginary components of the complex conjugate of the PN code as per the decoding algorithms 50—51 in equations (16).

The ~~complex~~ Hybrid Walsh channelization coding is removed by a pulse compression operation consisting of multiplying each received chip by the numerical sign of the corresponding complex Walsh chip for the user and summing the products over the N Walsh chips 59 to recover estimates  $\{\hat{Z}(u)\}$  of the user complex data symbols  $\{Z(u)\}$ .

FIG. 7B is the upgrade to the cellular network receive CDMA decoding in FIG. 3B using the Hybrid Walsh complex channelization codes in place of the real Walsh codes. FIG. 7B depicts a representative embodiment of the receiver signal processing for the forward and reverse CDMA links 106 in FIG. 1B between the base station and the user for CDMA2000 and W-CDMA that implements the CDMA decoding for the discovering by the long code and the short complex codes followed by the Hybrid Walsh decoding to recover estimates of the transmitted inphase (real) data symbols R 173 and quadrature (imaginary) data symbols I 174 in FIG. 6D. Depicted are the principal signal processing that is relevant to this invention disclosure. Similar to FIG. 3B the signal input  $\hat{v}(t)$  190 is the received estimate of the transmitted CDMA signal  $v(t)$  189 in FIG. 6D. The receive signal recovery in 191-to-201 is identical to the corresponding receive signal processing in 135-to-145 in FIG. 3B. The discovered chip symbols are rate  $R=1/N$  decoded by the Hybrid Walsh complex decoder 204 using the complex conjugate of the Hybrid Walsh code structured as the inphase Hybrid Walsh code  $W_R$  202 and the negative of the quadrature Hybrid Walsh code  $(-)W_I$  203 to implement the complex conjugate of the Hybrid Walsh code in the

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In line 25 please delete the strikethrough words and add the underlined words

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complex multiply and decoding operations. Decoded output symbols  
are the inphase data symbol estimates  $\hat{R}$  205 and the quadrature  
data symbols  $\hat{I}$  206.

5        FIG. 7B depicts an embodiment of the upgrade to the current  
CDMA receiver art using the Hybrid Walsh code in place of the  
real Walsh code and with current art signal processing changes  
this figure is representative of the use of Hybrid Walsh codes in  
place of the real Walsh codes for other current art CDMA receiver  
10      embodiments of this invention disclosure. Other embodiments of  
the CDMA receiver include changes in the ordering of the signal  
processing, analog versus digital signal representation, down-  
conversion processing, baseband versus IF frequency CDMA  
processing, the order and placement in the signal processing  
15      thread of the  $\Sigma$ , LPF, and A/D signal processing operations, and  
single channel versus multi-channel Hybrid Walsh decoding,  
The order of the rate  $R=1$  PN code multiplies in FIG. 7B which  
perform the code discovering can be changed since the covering  
operations implemented by the multiplies are linear in phase,  
20      which means the short code complex multiply 197,198,199 can  
occur after to the long code multiply 200,201 and moreover the  
long code can be complex with the real multiply 201 replaced by  
the equivalent complex multiply 199.

25        Although not considered in ~~this~~—these examples ~~example~~, it  
is possible to use combinations of both complex and real data  
symbols similar to the approach for real Walsh CDMA decoding in  
FIG. 4 since the complex Walsh code vectors are the real Walsh  
code vectors along the real axis and a reordering of the real  
30      Walsh code vectors along the imaginary axis.

It should be obvious to anyone skilled in the communications art that ~~this~~—these example implementations in FIG. 6—7A,7B clearly defines the fundamental CDMA signal

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processing relevant to this invention disclosure and it is obvious that this example is representative of the other possible signal processing approaches.

5 For cellular applications the transmitter description describes the transmission signal processing applicable to this invention for both the hub and user terminals, and the receiver describes the corresponding receiving signal processing for the hub and user terminals for applicability to this invention.

10

15

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### 3. Generalized Hybrid Walsh Codes using Tensor Product, Direct Sum, and Functional Combining

25 ~~Complex orthogonal CDMA code space  $C^N$  for hybrid complex~~  
~~Walsh codes: The~~Generalized Hybrid Walsh codes enable the power  
of 2 code lengths  $N=2^M$  where M is an integer, ~~for complex~~  
30 Hybrid Walsh can to be modified to allow the code length N to be  
a product of powers of primes **60** in equations **(17)** or a sum of  
powers of primes **61** in equations **(17)**, at the implementation  
cost of introducing multiply operations into the CDMA encoding  
and decoding. In the previous disclosure of this invention we

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In line 10 please delete the strikethrough words and add the underlined words

In line 13 please delete the strikethrough word and add the underlined word

In line 17 please delete the underlined letter with subscript and please add the underlined letter with subscript

In lines 27-30 please delete the strikethrough words and add the underlined words and text

used  $N$  equal to a power of 2 which means  $N=2^m \text{---} 2^M$  corresponding to prime  $p_0 = 2$  and  $M=m_0$ . This restriction was made for convenience in explaining the construction of the ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh and is not required since it is well known that Hadamard matrices exist for non-integer powers of 2 and, therefore, ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh matrices exist for non-integer powers of 2.

Length  $N$  of generalized Hybrid Walsh ~~hybrid-complex~~ codes (17)

**60** ~~Kronecker~~ Tensor product code construction

$$N = \prod_k p_k^{m_k}$$

$$= \prod_k N_k$$

where

$p_k$  = prime number indexed by  $k$  starting with  $k=0$

$m_k$  = order of the prime number  $p_k$

$N_k$  = Length of code for the prime  $p_k$

$$= p_k^{m_k}$$

**61** Direct sum code construction

$$N = \sum_k p_k^{m_k}$$

$$= \sum_k N_k$$

Add-only arithmetic operations are required for encoding and decoding both real Walsh and ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh CDMA codes since the real Walsh values are  $+/-1$  and the ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh values are  $\{+/-1 +/-j\}$  or equivalently are  $\{1, j, -1, -j\}$  under a  $-90$  degree rotation and normalization which means the only operations are sign transfer and adds plus subtracts or add-

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In lines 17-21 please delete the strikethrough words and please add the underlined words and text

In line 29 please delete the strikethrough word and add the underlined words

only. Multiply operations are more complex to implement than add operations. However, the advantages of having greater flexibility in choosing the orthogonal CDMA code lengths N using equations (17) can offset the expense of multiply operations for particular applications. Accordingly, this invention includes the concept of generalized Hybrid ~~hybrid-complex~~ Walsh orthogonal CDMA codes with the flexibility to meet these needs. This extended class of ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh codes are ~~hybrid in that their construction supplements the complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh codes ~~with the use of~~ by combining with Hadamard (or real Walsh), DFT, and other orthogonal codes as well as with PN by relaxing the orthogonality property to quasi-orthogonality.

Generalized Hybrid ~~complex~~ Walsh orthogonal CDMA codes can be constructed as demonstrated in 64 and 65 in equations (18) for the ~~Kronecker-tensor~~ product, and in 66 in equations (18) for the direct sum, and in 67 for functional combining. Code matrices considered for orthogonal CDMA codes are 62 in equations (18) for the construction of the generalized ~~h~~Hybrid ~~complex~~ Walsh are the DFT E and Hadamard H, in addition to the ~~complex-Hybrid~~ Walsh  $\tilde{W}$ . The algorithms and examples for the construction start with the definitions 63 of the NxN orthogonal code matrices  $\tilde{W}_N, E_N, H_N$  for  $\tilde{W}, E, H$  respectively, examples for low orders N=2,4, and the equivalence of  $E_4$  and  $\tilde{W}_4$  after the  $\tilde{W}_4$  is rotated through the angle -90 degrees and rescaled. The CDMA current and developing standards use the prime 2 which generates a code length  $N=2^M$  where M=integer. For applications requiring greater flexibility in code length N, additional primes can be used using the ~~Kronecker-tensor~~ construction. We illustrate this in 65 with the addition of prime=3. The use of prime=3 in addition to the prime=2 in the range of N=8 to 64 is observed to increase the number of N choices from 4 to 9 at a modest cost penalty of using multiples

p. ~~52~~ Specification amendments to application 09/826,117

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In ~~line~~ 5-6 please add the underlined text

In lines 11-14 please add the underlined text

In line 18 please delete the strikethrough words and add the underlined words

In lines 21-22 please delete the strikethrough word and add the underlined words



of the angle increment 30 degrees for prime=3 in addition to the angle increment 90 degrees for prime=2. As noted in **65** there are several choices in the ordering of the ~~Kronecker~~-tensor product construction and 2 of these choices are used in the construction. In general, different orderings of the tensor product yield different sets of orthogonal codes.

Direct sum construction provides greater flexibility in the choice of N without necessarily introducing a multiply penalty. However, the addition of the zero matrix in the construction is generally not desirable for CDMA communications. A functional combining in **67** in equation (18) removes these zero matrices at the cost of relaxing the orthogonality property to quasi-orthogonality.

Construction of generalized Hybrid ~~hybrid-complex~~-Walsh  
orthogonal codes **(18)**

## **62** Code matrices for orthogonal codes

$\tilde{W}_N$  = NxN ~~complex~~-Hybrid Walsh orthogonal code matrix  
 $E_N$  = NxN DFT orthogonal code matrix  
 $H_N$  = NxN Hadamard orthogonal code matrix

## **63** Low-order code definitions and equivalences

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \times 2 \quad H_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= E_2 \\ &= (e^{-j\pi/4} / \sqrt{2}) * \tilde{W}_2 \end{aligned}$$

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In lines 30-32 please delete the strikethrough words and add the underlined words

$$3 \times 3 \quad E_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & e^{j2\pi/3} & e^{j2\pi/3} \\ 1 & e^{j2\pi/3} & e^{j2\pi/3} \end{bmatrix}$$

5

$$4 \times 4 \quad H_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

10

$$\tilde{W}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1+j & 1+j & 1+j & 1+j \\ 1+j & -1+j & -1-j & 1-j \\ 1+j & -1-j & 1+j & -1-j \\ 1+j & 1-j & -1-j & -1+j \end{bmatrix}$$

15

$$E_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & j & -1 & -j \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -j & -1 & j \end{bmatrix}$$

20

$$= (e^{-j\pi/4} / \sqrt{2}) \tilde{W}_4$$

25

**64** ~~Kronecker~~ Tensor product construction for  $N = \prod_k N_k$

30

Code matrix  $C_N = N \times N$  hybrid-orthogonal-generalized  
Hybrid Walsh CDMA code matrix using the  
~~Kronecker~~ tensor product construction of  $C_N$

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$$C_N = C_0 \prod_{k>0} \otimes C_{N_k}$$

~~Kronecker~~ Tensor product definition

A =  $N_a \times N_a$  orthogonal code matrix

5 B =  $N_b \times N_b$  orthogonal code matrix

$A \otimes B$  = ~~Kronecker~~ Tensor product of matrix A and matrix  
B

=  $N_a N_b \times N_a N_b$  orthogonal code matrix consisting  
of the elements  $[a_{ik}]$  of matrix A multiplied

10 by the matrix B

$$= [a_{ik} B]$$

**65** Generalized Hybrid Walsh code matrix ~~Kronecker~~ Tensor  
product construction examples for primes  $p=2,3$  and the  
15 range of sizes  $8 \leq N \leq 64$

$$8 \times 8 \quad C_8 = \tilde{W}_8$$

$$12 \times 12 \quad C_{12} = \tilde{W}_4 \otimes E_3$$

$$20 \quad C_{12} = E_3 \otimes \tilde{W}_4$$

$$16 \times 16 \quad C_{16} = \tilde{W}_{16}$$

$$18 \times 18 \quad C_{18} = \tilde{W}_2 \otimes E_3 \otimes E_3$$

$$25 \quad C_{18} = E_3 \otimes E_3 \otimes \tilde{W}_2$$

$$24 \times 24 \quad C_{24} = \tilde{W}_8 \otimes E_3$$

$$C_{24} = E_3 \otimes \tilde{W}_8$$

$$30 \quad 32 \times 32 \quad C_{32} = \tilde{W}_{32}$$

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and please add the underlined text and word

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underlined words

$$36 \times 36 \quad C_{36} = \tilde{W}_4 \otimes \tilde{W}_3 \otimes \tilde{W}_3$$

$$C_{36} = \tilde{W}_3 \otimes \tilde{W}_3 \otimes \tilde{W}_4$$

5

$$48 \times 48 \quad C_{48} = \tilde{W}_{16} \otimes \tilde{W}_3$$

$$C_{48} = \tilde{W}_3 \otimes \tilde{W}_{16}$$

$$64 \times 64 \quad C_{64} = \tilde{W}_{64}$$

10

**66** Generalized Hybrid Walsh code matrices using ~~66~~ Direct  
direct sum construction for  $N = \sum_k N_k$

15

Code matrix  $C_N = N \times N$  generalized hybrid Hybrid Walsh  
orthogonal Walsh CDMA code matrix with the  
~~Direct~~ direct sum construction of  $C_N$

$$C_N = C_0 \prod_{k>0} \oplus C_{N_k}$$

20

Direct sum definition

A =  $N_a \times N_a$  orthogonal code matrix

B =  $N_b \times N_b$  orthogonal code matrix

$A \oplus B$  = Direct sum of matrix A and matrix B

25

=  $(N_a + N_b) \times (N_a + N_b)$  orthogonal code matrix

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A & & O_{N_a \times N_b} \\ & \cdots & \\ O_{N_b \times N_a} & & B \end{bmatrix}$$

30

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In lines 4-25 please add the underlined text and equations

In line 30 please delete the strikethrough words and add the underlined words



where  $O_{N_1 \times N_2} = N_1 \times N_2$  zero matrix

67 Generalized Hybrid Walsh code matrices using functional combining with direct sum construction for

$$N = \sum_k N_k$$

Code matrix  $C_N = N \times N$  generalized Hybrid Walsh orthogonal Walsh CDMA code matrix using functional combining with direct sum construction of  $C_N$

$$C_N = f \left( C_0, \prod_{k>0} \oplus C_{N_k}, C_P \right)$$

wherein

$f(A, b)$  = functional combining operator of A, B

= the element-by-element covering of

A with B for the elements of  $A \neq 0$ ,

= the element-by-element sum of A and

B for the elements of  $A = 0$

$C_P$  =  $N \times N$  pseudo-orthogonal complex code matrix

whose row code vectors are independent

strips of PN codes for the real and

imaginary components

It should be obvious to anyone skilled in the communications art that this example implementations of the generalized Hybrid ~~hybrid complex~~ Walsh in equations (18) clearly defines the fundamental CDMA signal processing relevant to this invention disclosure and it is obvious that this example is representative of the other possible signal processing

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In lines 12-13 please delete the strikethrough text

In lines 15-16 please delete the strikethrough text

In line 18 please delete the strikethrough word and add the underlined word

In line 22 please delete the strikethrough word and add the underlined word

In line 23 please add the underlined comma and letter H

In lines 27-28 please delete the strikethrough words and add the underlined words

In lines 30-32 please add the underlined text

approaches. For example, the ~~Kronecker tensor product~~ matrices  $E_N$  and  $H_N$  can be replaced by functionals.

For cellular applications the transmitter description  
5 which includes equations (18) describes the transmission signal  
processing applicable to this invention for both the hub and user  
terminals in FIG. 1B, and the receiver corresponding to the  
decoding of equations (18) describes the corresponding receiving  
signal processing for the hub and user terminals in FIG. 1B for  
10 applicability to this invention.

~~Computationally efficient encoding and decoding of complex  
Walsh CDMA codes and hybrid complex Walsh CDMA codes:~~ It is well  
known that fast and efficient encoding and decoding algorithms  
15 exist for the real Walsh CDMA codes. ~~These are documented in  
reference [6].~~ It is obvious that with suitable modifications  
these algorithms can be used to develop fast and efficient  
encoding and decoding algorithms for the ~~complex Hybrid~~ Walsh  
CDMA codes since these complex codes have real and imaginary code  
20 vectors which are from the same set of real Walsh CDMA codes.

It is well known that the ~~Kronecker tensor product~~  
construction involving DFT,  $H$  and real Walsh orthogonal code  
vectors have efficient encoding and decoding algorithms. It is  
25 obvious that with suitable modifications these algorithms can be  
used to develop fast and efficient encoding and decoding  
algorithms for the ~~Kronecker tensor products~~ of DFT,  $H$  and  
~~complex Hybrid~~ Walsh CDMA codes since these ~~complex Hybrid~~ Walsh  
codes have real and imaginary code vectors which are from the  
30 same set of real Walsh CDMA codes. It is obvious that fast and  
efficient encoding and decoding algorithms exist for direct sum  
construction and functional combining.

Preferred embodiments in the previous description is  
35 provided to enable any person skilled in the art to make or use

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In lines 11-24 please delete the strikethrough text since these references are included in the separate document CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

the present invention. The various modifications to these  
embodiments will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art,  
and the generic principles defined herein may be applied to other  
embodiments without the use of the inventive faculty. Thus, the  
5 present invention is not intended to be limited to the  
embodiments shown herein but is not to be accorded the wider  
scope consistent with the principles and novel features disclosed  
herein.

#### 10 REFERENCES:

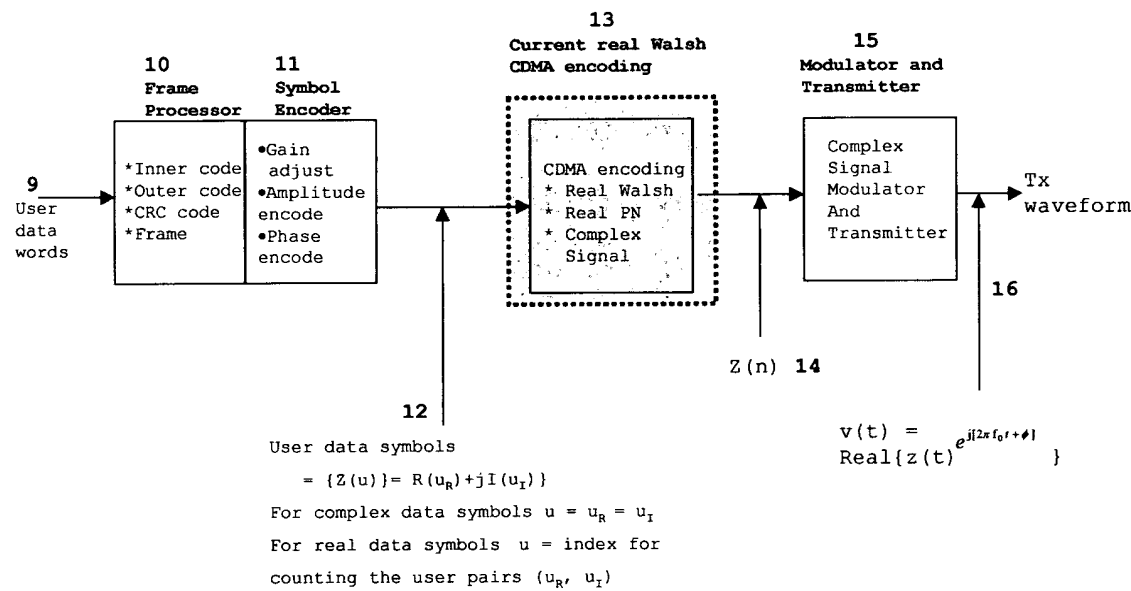
- ~~{1} IEEE Communications magazine July 2000 Vol. 38 No. 7,  
Multiple Access for Broadband Networks"~~
- ~~{2} IEEE Personal Communications April 1998 Vol. 5 No. 2, "Third  
15 Generation Mobile Systems in Europe"~~
- ~~{3} TIA/EIA interim standard, TIA/EIA/IS-95-A, May 1995~~
- ~~{4} United States Patent 5,715,236 Feb. 3 1998, "System and  
method for generating signal waveforms in a CDMA cellular  
telephone system"~~
- ~~20 {5} United States Patent 5,943,361 Aug 24 1999, "System and  
method for generating signal waveforms in a CDMA cellular  
telephone system"~~
- ~~{6} K.G. Beauchamp's book "Walsh functions and their  
Applications", Academic Press 1975~~

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DRAWINGS AND PERFORMANCE DATA

FIG. 1 CDMA Transmitter Block Diagram



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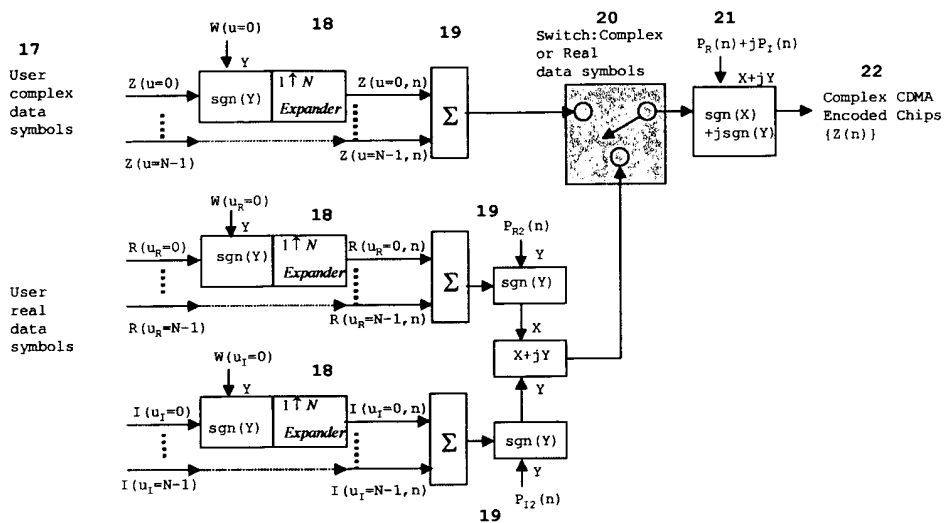
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FIG. 2 Real Walsh CDMA Encoding



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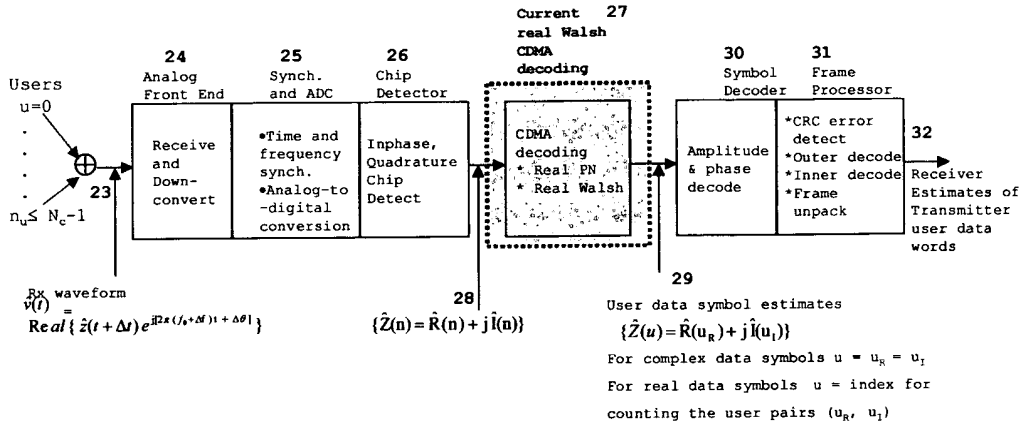
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FIG. 3 CDMA Receiver Block Diagram

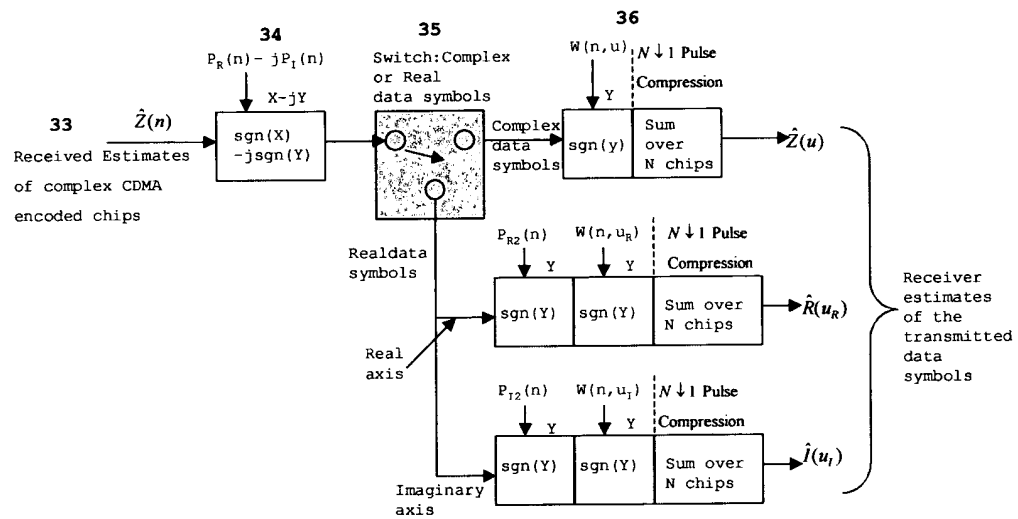


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FIG. 4 Real Walsh CDMA Decoding



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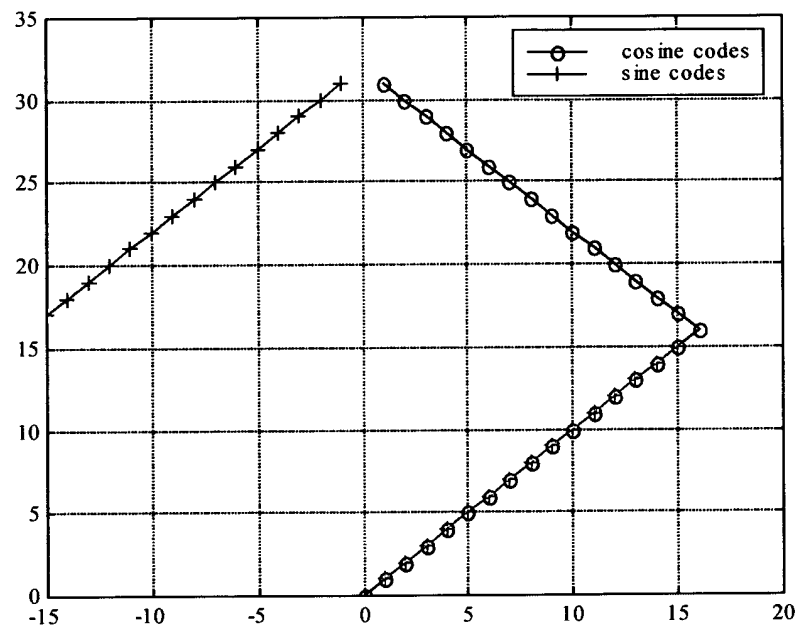
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**FIG. 5 Correlation of Fourier Codes with DFT Codes for N=32**



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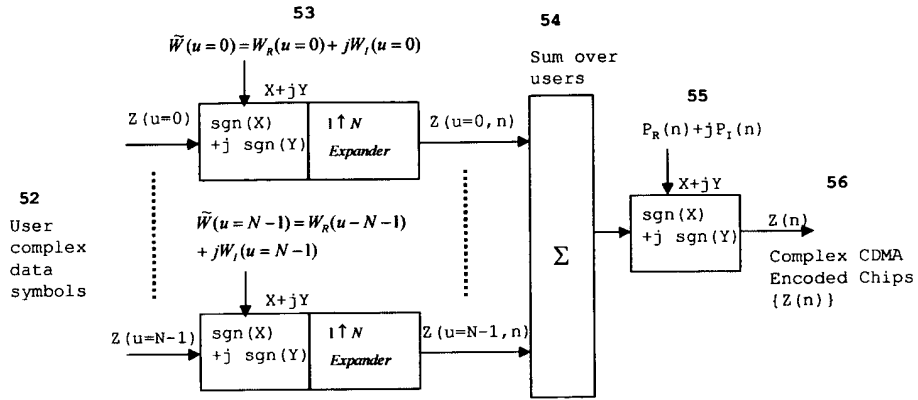
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FIG. 6 Complex Walsh CDMA Encoding



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FIG. 7 Complex Walsh CDMA Decoding

